part of my inſtructions which more immediately relates to peace between Great Britain, his Imperial Majeſty, and France. It remains with me to inform your Lordſhip what paſſed between us on the ſubject of our reſpective allies.

On the articles reſerving a right to the Court of St Peterſburgh, and to that of Liſbon, to accede to the treaty of peace on the ſtrict *ſtatus ante bellum*, the French Miniſter made no other remark than mentioning the allies of the Republic, and by enquiring whether I was prepared to ſay any thing relative to their intereſts, which certainly the Republic could never abandon. This afforded me the opportunity of giving in the confidential memorial B. relative to Spain and Holland, and I prefaced it by repeating to him the ſubſtance of the firſt part of your Lordſhip's No 12.

Although I had touched upon the Spaniſh part of St Domingo, when I had been ſpeaking to M. Delacroix on the peace with France, yet, as it did not become a matter of diſcuſſion between us till I came to mention the peace with Spain, I thought it better to place all that paſſed on the ſubject in this part of my diſpatch; it was the only point on which he entered, but I by no means infer, from his not bringing forward ſome claims for Spain, that we are not to hear of any in the courſe of the negotiation; on the contrary I have little doubt that many, and moſt of them inadmiſſible, will be made before it can be ended. He, however, was ſilent on them at this moment, and confined all that he had to ſay to combating the idea that Spain was bound by the treaty of Utrecht, not to alienate her poſſeſſions in America. I had the article copied in my pocket, and I read it to him. He confeſſed it was clear and explicit, but that circumſtances had ſo materially altered ſince the year 1714, that engagements made then ought not to be conſidered as in force now. I ſaid that the ſpirit of the article itſelf went to provide for diſtant contingencies, not for what was expected to happen at or near the time when the treaty was made, and that it was becauſe the alteration of circumſtances he alluded to as poſſible that the clauſe was inſerted; and that if Spain paid any regard to the faith of treaties, ſhe muſt conſider herſelf as no leſs ſtrictly bound by this clauſe now, than at the moment it was drawn up.

I went on by ſaying, that it did not, however, appear quite impoſſible that this point might be ſettled without much difficulty; and that means might be deviſed that his Catholic Majeſty ſhould not break his faith, and both England and France be equally ſatisfied. I then held out to him, but in general terms, that either Spain might regain her part of St Domingo, by making ſome conſiderable ceſſion to Great Britain and France, as the price of peace, or that, in return for leaving the whole of St Domingo to France, we ſhould retain either Martinico, or St Lucia and Tobago. M. Delacroix liſtened with a degree of attention to theſe propoſals, but he was fearful of committing himſelf by any expreſſion of approbation, and he diſmiſſed the ſubject of the Court of Madrid by obſerving, that France never would forſake the intereſts of its allies.

Our converſation on thoſe of its other ally, Holland, was much longer, as the wording of the memorial inevitably led at once deep into the ſubject.

M. Delacroix affected to treat any deviation from the treaty of peace concluded between France and that country, or any reſtoration of territories acquired, under that treaty, to France, as quite impracticable. He treated as equally impracticable any attempt at reſtoring the ancient form of government in the Seven United Provinces. He talked with an air of triumph of the eſtabliſhment of a National Convention at the Hague, and with an affectation of feeling, that by it the cauſe of freedom had extended itſelf over ſuch a large number of people. He, however, was ready to confeſs, that from the great loſſes the Dutch Republic had ſuſtained in its colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that his Majeſty would conſent to a full and complete reſtitution of them, and that it was reaſonable that ſome ſhould be ſacrificed; and he aſked me if I could inform him how far our views extended on this point?—I ſaid I had reaſon to believe that what his Majeſty would require, would be poſſeſſions and ſettlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian dominions, but only tend to ſecure to us their ſafe and unmoleſted poſſeſſion. You mean by this, ſaid M. Delacroix, the Cape and Trincomale? I ſaid, they certainly came under that deſcription; and I ſaw little proſpect of their being re-

reſtored to the Dutch. M. Delacroix launched forth on this into a moſt laboured diſſertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not conſider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a poſſeſſion which, in our hands, would become one of the moſt fertile and moſt productive colonies in the Eaſt; and, according to his eſtimation of it, he did not ſcruple to aſſert, that it would ultimately be an acquiſition of much greater importance to England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquieſced in, ſhould be reckoned as a full and ample compenſation for them.

He added, "If you are maſters of the Cape and Trincomale, we ſhall hold all our ſettlements in India, and the iſlands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleaſure; they will be ours only as long as you chuſe we ſhould retain them. You will be ſole maſters of India, and we ſhall be entirely dependent upon you." I repeated to him, that it was as a means of defence, not of offence, that theſe poſſeſſions would be inſiſted on; and that, if the matter was fairly and diſpaſſionately diſcuſſed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional ſecurity, but no additional power of attack, even if we were diſpoſed to diſturb the peace of that part of the world. If theſe, and perhaps ſome few other not very material ſettlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be inſiſted upon, and if he would be pleaſed to enumerate all we ſhould full have to reſtore to them, while they had nothing to reſtore to England, it was impoſſible not to conſider the terms on which his Majeſty propoſed peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. Delacroix was not at all diſpoſed to agree with me on this point; and ſaid, Holland, ſtript of theſe poſſeſſions would be ruined; he then held out, but as if the hint had croſſed his mind, the poſſibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their loſſes in India, by giving them a tract of territory towards the Meuſe (I could not find out whether he meant Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, or the countries of Juliers and Berg), and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional ſugar iſland might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a ſubject of future diſcuſſion; and I concluded, that if we could agree upon the moſt eſſential points, the treaty would not break off on theſe ſecondary conſiderations. Our converſation had now been extremely long, and M. Delacroix ended by ſaying, that, although he had taken upon himſelf to enter thus far with me upon the ſubject, yet I muſt not conſider any thing he ſaid as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till ſuch time as he had laid the papers I had given him before the Directory; and, in order to do this with more accuracy, he again aſked me, Whether, in his report, he was to ſtate the diſuniting Belgium from France as a *ſine qua non* from which his Majeſty would not depart? I replied, it moſt certainly was a *ſine qua non* from which his Majeſty would not depart; and that any propoſal which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France, would be attended with much greater benefit to that power, and loſs to the allies, than the preſent relative ſituation of the belligerent powers could entitle the French Government to expect.

M. Delacroix repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this aſſertion; and aſked, whether it would admit of no modification? I replied, if France could, in a *contre-projet*, point out a practicable and adequate one, ſtill keeping in view, that the Netherlands muſt not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, ſuch a propoſal might certainly be taken into conſideration.

M. Delacroix by no means encouraged me to explain myſelf more fully; he repeatedly ſaid, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands, was one which could not be overcome.

Juſt as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the memoire (A) in the 4th paragraph, beginning, "de s'entendre mutuellement ſur les moyens d'aſſurer," and ending at "leurs poſſeſſions reſpectives." I told him it referred to the deſtructive ſyſtem adopted by France in the Weſt Indies, and went to expreſs a wiſh, that the two powers ſhould agree on ſome general and uniform ſyſtem of internal police in the ſettlements there, which would contribute to the ſecurity of theſe poſſeſſions to the reſpective countries, and at the ſame time to the happineſs of every deſcription of inhabitants in them.

M. Delacroix, a little hurt at my expreſſion relative to the ſyſtem adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate on us; but he ended by ſaying, that they ſhould certainly be willing to concur

cur in any arrangement relative to the negroes, which did not militate againſt the principles of their conſtitution.

Here our conference ended; and, as during the whole courſe of it, I bore in my mind the poſſibility, that although this our firſt might be the only favourable opportunity I ſhould ever have of ſpeaking on the general principles on which his Majeſty was diſpoſed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or leſs to almoſt every point in my inſtructions, to enable M. Delacroix (if he report faithfully) to ſtate to the Directory what I ſaid, in ſuch a manner, as to put it out of their power to miſconceive what were his Majeſty's intentions, to remove all poſſibility of cavil on this caſe, and to bring them to a clear and diſtinct anſwer whether they would agree to open a negociation on the principle of the *ſtatus ante bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in ſubſtance. I hope, in attempting to do this, I did not, in the firſt inſtance, commit myſelf, or diſcover more of my inſtructions than it became me to do, and that in the converſation with M. Delacroix nothing eſcaped me which might, at ſome ſubſequent period, hurt the progreſs of the negociation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordſhip; and I was particularly anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I ſaid myſelf, as that what M. Delacroix ſaid to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It muſt, however, be remembered, (as I obſerved in the beginning of this diſpatch,) that he ſpoke from himſelf, as miniſter indeed, but not under the immediate inſtructions of the Directory; and this conſideration will take away from the ſingularity of ſome of the poſitions he advanced.

I confeſs, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readineſs to diſcuſs the ſubject, the impreſſion which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the negotiation would go on, but be liable to ſo many difficulties, and ſome of them ſo nearly inſurmountable, that, knowing as I do the opinion of the Directory, I ſaw little proſpect of its terminating with ſucceſs.

But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be ſuch as to evince a manifeſt inclination, and even determination, to break off on the firſt propoſals; and I was a little ſurpriſed at receiving, on Sunday, at three P. M. the incloſed letter (A) from M. Delacroix; he ſent it by the principal ſecretary of his department (M. Guiraudet), who communicated to me the original of the *arrete* of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal copy.

After peruſing it, I aſked M. Guiraudet whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a ſhort converſation on them. I told him, that both the demands were ſo unexpected that I could not reply to them off hand: That, as to the firſt, it was quite unuſual to ſign memorials which were annexed to a note actually ſigned, and that I ſcarcely felt myſelf authoriſed to depart from what was, I believe, an invariable rule: That as to the ſecond demand, made in ſo peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could, without much heſitation, ſay at once, that it could not be complied with. M. Guiraudet lamented this much, and ſaid, that, this being the caſe, he feared our principles of negotiation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expreſſions of concern. We converſed together afterwards for ſome time, but nothing paſſed at all worthy remark. I told him I ſhould ſend my anſwer the next day. On reflecting more attentively on the requeſt that I would ſign the two memorials which I had given in, it ſtruck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing; that it was merely gratifying them upon a point inſiſted on peevihly, and that the doing of it would put them ſtill more in the wrong.

As to the ſtrange demand of an ultimatum, it was perfectly clear what it became me to ſay, and I hope that in the incloſed anſwer B. (which I ſent yeſterday morning, at twelve o'clock, to M. Delacroix'), I ſhall be found to have adhered as cloſely as poſſible to the ſpirit of my inſtructions.

Yeſterday evening, at half paſt nine, M. Guiraudet brought me the note C. to which I immediately replied by the note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leaving Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient ſpeed, I ſhall ſoon have it in my power to ſay the little which remains relative to this ſudden, though perhaps not unlooked-for cloſe to my miſſion, that I need not treſpaſs any further on your Lordſhip's patience. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. S.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for his Majesty's minister at Vienna to receive the earliest intelligence of the negotiation being broken off; I therefore have dispatched a messenger to Vienna, with a copy of the several papers which have passed between me and M. Delacroix since our conference, and also a succinct account of what passed on it. The messenger left this place to-day, at three P. M. MALMESBURY.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

SIR, (A.) *Paris, Dec.* 18.

The Executive Directory has heard the reading of the official note, signed by you, and of two confidential memorials, without signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yesterday. I am charged expressly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot listen to any confidential note without a signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your ultimatum, signed by you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration. CH. DELACROIX.

Copy. (B.) *Paris, Dec.* 19.

Lord Malmesbury, in answer to the letter which the minister for Foreign Affairs had the goodness to transmit to him, through the hands of the secretary general of his department, must remark, that in signing the official note, which he gave in to that minister, by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the usual formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two confidential memorials annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed out by the resolution of the Executive Directory, and hastens to send to the minister for Foreign affairs, the two memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an *ultimatum*, Lord Malmesbury observes, that insisting in so peremptory a manner, before the two powers shall have communicated to each other their respective pretentions, and that the articles of the future treaty shall have submitted to the discussions, which the different interests which are to be adjusted necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all negotiation. He therefore can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the minister for Foreign Affairs, as well by word of mouth, as in his official note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that minister, into every explanation of which the state and progress of the negotiation will admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the propositals of his Court, *or of any counter-project which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory*, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his Court.

Lord Malmesbury requests the minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(C.) *Paris, Dec.* 19.

The undersigned minister for Foreign Affairs is charged by the Executive Directory, to answer to Lord Malmesbury's two notes of the the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December O. S.), that the Executive Directory will listen to no propositals, contrary to the constitution, to the laws, and to the treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of the advice of his Court, from which it results, that he acts a part merely passive in the negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit as expeditiously as possible the territory of the Republic.—The undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British Cabinet is desirous of peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

CH. DELACROIX.

(D.) *Paris, Dec.* 20.

Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary passports for himself and his suite.

He requests the minister for Foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

ALBERT AND EMMA.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 821.

THE confuſion and ſurpriſe of Emma, at the humble poſture of the Baron, could only be heightened by his addreſs. She had inſtantly retreated a few paces from the door, which ſhe had vainly attempted to open, and ſupported herſelf with difficulty againſt a book-caſe. "Be not alarmed, charming Emma," ſaid the Baron, in a voice of aſſumed ſoftneſs, "you ſee before you a man, who, till he beheld your incomparable beauty, never completely loſt his liberty. Regard me no longer as the maſter of your father, but as the ſlave and lover of his daughter, and who only waits her commands to ſhew by his obedience the truth and generoſity of his ſentiments." During this ſpeech, Emma's gentle frame was agitated by a variety of inexpreſſible emotions. Amazement, fear, and indignation prevented her interrupting the Baron; but when, on his riſing and advancing to her at the cloſe of his ſpeech, he attempted to take her hand, "My Lord," ſaid ſhe, ſhrinking from his touch, "you muſt permit me to aſſure you, that I have no wiſh but to return to my father: in his cottage all my ideas of happineſs are centered. Condeſcend to open this door, or to admit my departure through that colonnade: my intruſion here was entirely owing to Madame de Chalons, who propoſed to ſhew me the caſtle." "How much indebted am I then to her," replied the Baron, "for this interview, which gives me an opportunity to unfold the ſentiments of a heart devoted to you alone. No longer ſhall ſuch beauty, formed to ſhine in palaces, be concealed in a cottage. Accept my affections, and command my fortune."

Indignant bluſhes dyed the cheeks of Emma, at a propoſal, which ſhe could not miſconceive, and all the pride of wounded delicacy ruſhing into her boſom, ſuſpended for a moment its natural timidity, and animated her to pronounce theſe words: "That fortune, my Lord, from which you aſſume the privilege thus to inſult the daughter of a peaſant, can neither dazzle my vanity, nor tempt my ambition; my humble birth inſpires in me no pride, but that of virtue, and the poſſeſſion of no dignity, but that of conſcious innocence." "Your father, forward beauty, waits my pleaſure in the caſtle," returned the Baron, with a look of anger, "your compliance or rejection of my generous offers will decide his future fate. Recollect, Emma, the extent of my power; dread my reſentment, or deſerve my gratitude; they each ſhall be unbounded. If you reward my paſſion, your father will reſide in this caſtle, freed from the toils of ſervitude, the witneſs and partaker of thoſe benefits which my love ſhall heap upon you: receive this caſket of jewls, as a trifling earneſt of a liberality, which ſhall know no limits." While the Baron diſplayed the ſparkling treaſure to the eyes of the unambitious Emma, ſhe puſhed them from her with diſdain. "Once more, my Lord," ſaid ſhe, "let me aſſure you, that I have a heart impenetrable to vanity, or to any grandeur, to which the power of wealth could raiſe me:" "But," cried the Baron, interrupting her, ſoftening the natural ferocity of his features, and gazing tenderly on her, "is your heart impenetrable to love, and cannot it be moved to yield a generous return to ſentiments ſo ſincere? Let me owe to mutual affection that, which you deny to ambition; and accept the honours which ſhall be offered you, as tributes due from my gratitude, rather than as bribes to allure your compliance." "Never, never," replied Emma: "my heart will ever continue as untouched by love, as by your proffered gifts: it is proof againſt every ſentiment, that would injure my honour and debaſe my virtue!" "I underſtand you, preſumptuous girl," returned the Baron, "you would raiſe your daring hopes to ſhare by legal ties my name and rank."—"No," exclaimed Emma, "could you ſtoop ſo low as to demand my hand in an honourable alliance, my heart would reject the of-

fer, and my tongue diſclaim an union, which, no intreaties could induce, no authority compel me to accept! After this honeſt confeſſion, my Lord, you will ſuffer me to quit your preſence." The enraged Baron was now raiſed to a pitch of reſentment, which baniſhed at the moment every paſſion but that of anger. Mortified pride ſtung him to the quick; and viewing her with a look of contempt, "'Tis well," ſaid he, "your audacity has diſpelled the charm of beauty: unworthy of a prepoſſeſſion, which covers me with diſgrace, you may return to that obſcurity and indigence, which befit the meanneſs of your birth, and the groveling ſentiments of your ſoul."—Uttering theſe words he took a key from his pocket, and throwing it on the ground left her at liberty; ſhe inſtantly ſeized the opportunity to unfaſten the door, and to eſcape; hattening through the hall, inſtead of turning toward the offices by which ſhe had entered it, ſhe took advantage of the great door, that ſtood open, and deſcending a flight of ſteps with a celerity urged by her fears of detention, ſhe flew acroſs the court, darted through the iron gates, and gained the end of the front avenue in a few moments. She then ſtopped, for want of breath, and ſunk, almoſt ſpent, under the ſhade of a lofty elm: recollecting, however, that ſhe was not beyond the reach of purſuit, ſhould the enraged Baron change his mind, and attempt to recall her, ſhe aroſe, and caſting an apprehenſive look toward the caſtle, ſhe perceived her father advancing toward her with ſlow ſteps: aſſured by his preſence, ſhe heſitated not to wait his approach; and he had no ſooner reached the ſpot, where ſhe ſtood trembling to receive him, than they claſped each other in a ſilent embrace: but Emma, urged by the dread of a moment's delay, entreated her father to ſuſpend all interrogations till they ſhould have regained their cottage, which they had no ſooner reached, than they each gave vent to the agitations, which mutually oppreſſed them.

The ſtory of Bernard's illneſs had been a fabrication, invented merely for the purpoſe of entrapping his daughter in the ſnare laid for her. As he paſſed the caſtle, in the morning, he had been met by Monſieur Du Val, the ſteward, and requeſted to wait there to receive the commands of his Lord, who had ſome deſigns to communicate to him, greatly to his advantage. The good old man, who never yet had formed a wiſh, beyond the ſufficiency which his humble ſtation had always allowed him, heard this circumſtance with cold indifference; but, out of reſpect to the Baron, waited his pleaſure. He was introduced into a pavilion in the garden, and requeſted not to quit it till the Baron, who propoſed to join him there, ſhould diſmiſs him.

He remained above two hours, in vain expectation; the ſteward at length entered, and informed him that he had liberty to depart, as the Baron's ſentiments were changed in regard to him, from the ungrateful rejection, which Emma had preſumed to offer to propoſals that did her but too much honour, and would have raiſed her and her family to a ſituation which muſt have rendered them the objects of envy to the ſurrounding peaſantry. Bernard, ſtrongly agitated, replied to this harangue, "then may I truly glory in my child, whoſe ſteady virtue teaches her to reſiſt the treacherous arts of ſeduction, and to ſpurn at an elevation, which would ſink her far beneath her lowly birth and humble education Let me haſten from a ſpot once the reſidence of worth and honour, but now become the ſcene of infamy and ſhame."—"Have a care, old man," replied Du Val, how you tempt the vengeance of your maſter, by ſuch daring language." "I fear no danger," interrupted Bernard, "but the loſs of honour, and own no real maſter but that Power Omnipotent, who guarding the innocent, forſakes only the guilty!"—Having thus ſaid, he reached the lodge; the porter opened a private gate which admitted him through the avenue, where he joined, as we before related, his beloved daughter.

The

The enraged Baron, in the first emotions of his resentment, had been induced to banish from his presence, the woman, who had presumed to despise his offers, and reject his love. A momentary hatred took possession of his mind, but it soon gave place to softer sentiments:—her beauty, the simple elegance of her form, her unstudied graces, and even the innocence which he meditated to destroy, returned to his imagination, and disappointed passion once more raged with greater violence than ever. In the first transports of his anger, he had commanded Du Val to dismiss Bernard with contempt, as an object beneath his future notice; he now summoned again into his presence this trusty messenger, this confidential friend of all his vices. The wily minion soon pacified the perturbed spirit of his Lord, with that subtle flattery, which he well knew how to administer; he artfully and respectfully ventured to blame the Baron, for setting at liberty the prey which he had once secured in his net, and advised him to avail himself of the power, that his rank gave him over his dependents, and to take by force the object of his wishes from the cottage of her father: such a method, he doubted not, would ensure his victory over her stubborn virtue, which probably might be affected only to enhance her consequence; or which would certainly yield, when fears for the safety of her father should be roused, on her separation from him. This point settled, Du Val obtained the thanks of the Baron for his friendly counsels, and the promise of a large gratuity to recompence his services, when by his assistance Emma should be inclosed once more within the castle walls.

When Bernard had received from his daughter, a minute detail of her late visit, although he rejoiced at her present escape, he foresaw her future danger, and trembled at the fatal consequence which might yet ensue. He knew Morenzi to be devoid of every principle of honour and humanity: he dreaded the influence of his power, and felt his own defenceless situation, which he feared would not enable him to protect his devoted child from arbitrary force, and lawless violence. After revolving in his mind every possible circumstance, he had worked up his apprehensions to such a height, as to decide suddenly, that an immediate flight could afford the only means of security from an enemy so formidable. The castle of Brinon was the sole asylum which he could fix on as eligible; there, a sister of his late wife had lived for many years superintendant of the family; and here he hoped he might be permitted to conceal his daughter without danger of discovery; it was distant from Bernard's village about forty miles, and he hoped that they should be able to reach it in a couple of days. He proposed the scheme to Emma, who readily undertook a journey, which would remove her beyond the power of the dreaded Morenzi. They had no time to lose, and, therefore, without further deliberation, began the preparations necessary for an expedition so important to their security. Bernard prudently determined to repose no confidence in any of his neighbours; although he knew himself to be beloved by them sufficiently to secure their secrecy, yet he was unwilling to expose them to the Baron's resentment, by entrusting them with the secret of his journey. Bernard took with him his little store, the honest earnings of industrious years; Emma made up a small parcel of linen; and neither of them being inclined to repose, they sat down to a simple meal, of which, for the sake of each other, although devoid of appetite, they mutually forced themselves to partake, that they might the better be enabled to encounter the fatigues which they had to undergo.

The village clock struck eleven, the hour when they had agreed to begin their journey. Emma took a mournful survey of the beloved cottage, where she had passed her life of innocence; she cast her eyes upon her spinning wheel and sighed; then turning to a wicker

armed chair, which was the conſtant ſeat of her father, ſhe ſunk into it, and burſt into tears. "Alas!" ſaid ſhe, "I had hoped for happy years to come, to watch here the calm repoſe of him, who gave me being; to tend with duteous affection his declining age, who reared my infancy with anxious love: I, who would wiſh to be his deareſt companion, am doomed to bring ſorrow on his ſilver head!"—"Rather," replied Bernard, extending his hand to lead her from a ſpot where fond remembrance ſeemed to arreſt her lingering ſteps, ſay that my Emma was born to bleſs her father by her exemplary virtues. I triumph in my child, who nobly prefers honourable indigence to ſplendid infamy! Let us haſten from impending perſecution;—let us quite a place, which every moment endangers her liberty and innocence." Emma ſtarted up, caſt a fearful look around, and encircling her arm in that of Bernard, they quited the cottage, paſſed through the ſleeping hamlet, and reached the road, which led to their deſtined aſylum. The moon ſhone in penſive majeſty—all was ſtill—the gentle breeze of night wafted refreſhing odours—and ſolemn ſilence reigned—ſave the ſoft notes of warbling nightingales, chanting their tuneful ſong, among the fragrant hedges, or perchance, the diſtant bleating of ſome wakeful lamb. Emma's delicate frame felt ſometimes rather exhauſted, and obliged her to reſt a few moments; but her fears did not permit her to indulge long in a repoſe, which endangered her ſafety. Bernard comforted her, by the aſſurance that they approached a village, where there was a public inn; in which they might venture to take ſome refreſhment, and where he hoped to procure a chaiſe, to convey them about twelve miles further, which would place them at an eaſy diſtance from the caſtle of Brinon, and conſequently diminiſh the danger of purſuit. Thus encouraged, the timid Emma moved onward with renewed courage; and the fugitives reached the inn, juſt as a travelling carriage drove into the court-yard; while the landlord and his wife were buſily engaged in attending to the newly arrived gueſts, Bernard applied to one of the ſervants to accommodate him and his daughter with a room, until a chaiſe could be got ready for their uſe; his requeſt was granted, and they were ſhewn into a ſmall apartment that looked into a garden, where they waited, with ſome impatience, the arrival of the carriage in which they were to purſue their little journey.

Having urged their requeſt to be ſerved with expedition, the landlord entered, and informed them, that by ſun-riſe they might depend on a chaiſe, but that he would not ſuffer his horſes to leave the ſtables, until they had been ſufficiently refreſhed to do their duty: obſerving Emma to caſt a diſconſolate look upon her father, he ſaid, "your young companion may be weary, I recommend her to take ſome reſt in a quiet chamber, whither my wife ſhall conduct her." Emma, oppreſſed by the fatigue which ſhe had undergone, and finding they had no chance of purſuing their journey for the next two hours, accepted the propoſal, and conſented to retire into an upper chamber; where reclining upon a bed, juſt as ſhe was; notwithſtanding the agitations of her mind, ſhe ſunk into a profound repoſe.

Let us now quit awhile the virtuous fugitives, to follow Albert into Switzerland. He quitted the village where Emma dwelt, with a heart deeply impreſſed by the perfections of a woman, whoſe noble rejection of his hand, from the moſt delicate motives, had raiſed her in his eſteem. The Count de Bournonville, his father, was a man truly reſpectable in rank and character; he lived but to promote the happineſs of his friends; and had been ſo uniformly indulgent to the wiſhes of Albert, that he had every thing to expect from his generoſity and kindneſs. The education of this only ſurviving ſon had been cultivated with the utmoſt attention; he poſſeſſed a brilliant genius, a ſolid underſtanding, and a heart replete with honour, ſenſibility, and virtue.

The

The Count welcomed his ſon with thoſe marks of tenderneſs, which promiſed every thing to the ardent hopes of Albert. On the evening of his return, impatient to urge a ſuit, upon the ſucceſs of which his happineſs depended, he requeſted a private audience of his father, who appointed an interview in his cloſet, before they ſhould retire to their ſeparate apartments for the night. They met at the ſtated hour, each bearing teſtimony, in his expreſſive countenance, of the moſt important ſecret which oppreſſed his heart. The youthful impetuoſity of Albert arreſted the Count's attention, by an inſtant confeſſion of his paſſion, and by his reliance on parental indulgence to crown his wiſhes: the Count de Bournonville liſtened, without interruption, to the character of Emma, painted with all the ardent enthuſiaſm of love, in the glowing colours of perfection. Albert ceaſed;—the pauſe of a moment ſucceeded; when his father, looking ſtedfaſtly upon him, thus replied, "Ever ready to promote your felicity, I ſhall not attempt to reaſon you out of an attachment, which you deſcribe ſo worthy of your choice in every thing but birth and fortune. You are undoubtedly the faſeſt judge in a point of ſuch conſequence as an union for life:—but a ſubject of ſtill more *preſent* importance *now* demands your attention. You muſt in future decide your own deſtiny: I no longer can claim from you the duty of *obedience*. You are alone the child of *my adoption*, but the *real*, the indiſputable ſon of a noble and unfortunate Marquis, the heir of a princely fortune, the real Henry de Clairville! wronged of your natural rights by an uſurper; who doomed you to a death in early infancy, from which Providence reſcued your innocence."—"And who murdered, with barbarian hand, my honoured mother?" exclaimed Albert, attentive with increaſing wonder to the words of the Count; and whoſe imagination had been wrought up almoſt to a pitch of frenzy at the cloſe of the ſpeech. "This arm," continued he, "ſhall revenge her ſacred blood in that of an aſſaſſin!"—But ſuddenly his features ſoftened to a look of graceful tenderneſs, recollecting himſelf, and falling at the feet of Bournonville, he thus continued: "Forgive, oh, *parent* of my *deſerted infancy*, the force of nature, that ſuſpended in my breaſt, the endleſs debt of gratitude which I owe you: here let my heart ever acknowledge the tribute due to filial love; while my ſword avenges the blood of murdered innocence; from whoſe honoured ſource I drew my own exiſtence. But ſay, my lord, whence do you derive this ſtrange intelligence? The Count then informed him, that, in his late abſence, he had taken into his family a ſervant, diſcharged from the caſtle of Clairville, on the death of the late Marquis, and who, being a native of Switzerland, had returned to an uncle reſiding there in credit, by whom he had been recommended: That Prevot, interrogated relative to the motive of his quitting France, had given him a circumſtantial account of the occurrences, which had paſſed in the family of the Marquis, including the fatal death of the Marchioneſs, and the loſs of her young ſon. "Theſe events," continued the Count, "I found from Prevot's recital, paſſed at a period, when I was returning with my wife through France to Switzerland; but ſo expeditious was my journey, that the foregoing circumſtances never reached my ears: an infant ſon had accompanied our tour; and, by a ſudden illneſs incident to children, it pleaſed heaven to recall the gift, with which it had bleſſed us for a ſhort time: the Counteſs was inconſolable, and I feared grief would have had a fatal effect upon her delicate frame; when an extraordinary incident rouſed her attention from the indulgence of her private woes, to exerciſe it on an object whoſe intereſting age claimed the offices of humanity from her maternal care.

Albert liſtened with attentive ſilence while the Count de Bournonville continued thus his narrative: "My faithful

faithful Durand accompanied us in our travels; he has ſpent his youth in my ſervice, and by his firm attachment has merited the place which he holds in my eſteem. As we were paſſing a frequented road, Durand, who followed us on horſeback, perceived upon the ground a ſleeping infant. Surpriſed to ſee no perſon near, and that the child had been left apparently unprotected, he ſtopped his horſe, when, from a wood which bordered the road, a man ſuddenly ſtarted forth, and thus addreſſed Durand, in a tone of agitation, "if you have an inclination to do an act of mercy, take charge of this deſolate infant: his life will be forfeited, ſhould you refuſe to ſave him: Spare his innocence, and ſnatch a ſoul from guilt. He is of noble blood, born to inherit a ſplendid fortune, but vengeance will purſue and overwhelm him, unleſs you generouſly reſcue him."—With theſe words, not waiting for a reply, he bounded again into the wood, and left Durand in the utmoſt conſternation. The honeſt fellow, trembling for the fate of the child, would not riſque a moment the threatened danger, but lifting the little infant gently from the ground, and placing him on his horſe, ſoon overtook our carriage, and ſtopping it, haſtily related the adventure, and preſented us with the foundling, who, awakened by the motion, was pouring forth his little ſorrows: the Counteſs ſnatched him eagerly to her boſom, he ſmiled innocently in her face and ceaſed to cry, as if recollecting in her arms a mother's fond embrace.—"Yes," ſaid ſhe, diſſolving into tears, "thou ſhalt be protected, lovely infant; thou ſhalt replace in my vacant affections the loſs of my lamented Albert: my care and tenderneſs ſhall ſupply that of a fond parent, and ſhelter thee from thy barbarous enemies!"—The better to ſecure your ſafety, we agreed to call you by the name of our lamented ſon, and to conduct you to Switzerland as ſuch. We ſwore to ſecrecy Durand and the Counteſs' woman who attended us, on whom we could depend, and who have inviolably kept the ſecret, which till this hour hath been concealed from all the world, even from yourſelf, whom I adopted with a tenderneſs equal to parental ſentiments. Heaven not having thought fit to bleſs me with other children, I fixed my hopes on you, and had long ceaſed to expect, and I will confeſs even to wiſh, that fate would diſcloſe the hidden myſtery of your birth. You well remember the dying ſcene of the incomparable Counteſs, who had ſo tenderly fulfilled for you a mother's duties: you received her bleſſing, and mourned her loſs with filial ſorrow. I complied, rather reluctantly with your deſire to travel, and obtained your promiſe not to be abſent from me, on your firſt expedition, more than three months. The account which we received from Prevot of the unfortunate death of the Marchioneſs de Clairville, and the unknown fate of her infant ſon, correſponding exactly with the time and circumſtances of your adoption, left Durand and me little doubt, but that you were the devoted victim of the concealed aſſaſſin; we determined, however, not to let our ſuſpicions tranſpire before your return, which I daily expected from the laſt letters that I had received. A week ago, Durand paſſing through the ſtreets of Zurich, was accoſted by a ſtranger, whom he ſoon recollected in ſpite of the veſtiges of time, to be the perſon who had entruſted him with the care of the infant Albert. "Thank heaven," exclaimed the ſtranger, "I have lived to meet you once again! you have never quitted my remembrance, although many years have paſſed, ſince I recommended to your protection a perſecuted child. If he ſtill ſhould live, heaven may yet reſtore him to his rights. Condeſcend to follow me to my habitation, where I will unfold a ſtory terrible to relate, the concealment of which has coſt my conſcience ſo dear." Durand readily complied with his requeſt, and learnt from him the confeſſion; that being

being a ſervant in the family of the Baron de Morenzi, he had been bribed by promiſes, and intimidated by threats, to aſſiſt his maſter in the ſeizure of the Marchioneſs de Clairville and her ſon, on the road to Clairville caſtle; but that having been previouſly haunted by a horrid dream, he had determined to ſave, if poſſible, the young Marquis: that he conſulted with his brother, who was alſo in the Baron's ſervice, and who afterward loſt his life in the action; and they both agreed together, at all events, to reſcue the child, the chief object of Morenzi's malice, and the certain impediment to his wiſhes of inheriting the revenues of Clairville caſtle. In the beginning of the engagement Fargeon declared, that with a view to ſave him, he ſnatched the infant from his mother's arms, who had ſwooned on the approach of the armed villains; and that having eſcaped with him to the wood, he lulled him to ſleep on a bank near the road; where he watched the approach of ſome paſſenger, whom he hoped to move with compaſſion; that he waited not long, as Durand was ſoon after ſent by Providence to be the fortunate inſtrument of his preſervation: Fargeon added, that he then returned to the Baron, who himſelf had headed the villainous troop, and found it not difficult to perſuade him, that he had with his own hands ſtrangled the child, and buried him in a deep ditch. Soon after theſe occurrences he had married and retired to Switzerland with his wife, where he had lived with an upbraiding conſcience ever ſince, upon the wages of iniquity; with this ſole conſolation, however, that he was in appearance alone guilty of the murder. He had lately arrived at the knowledge of the late Marquis' deceaſe, and of the ſucceſſion of the Baron, which awakened in his mind ſuch remorſe for the ſhare taken by him in the deception, that he had almoſt reſolved to return to France, in order to divulge a ſecret, which oppreſſed his conſcience; when he unexpectedly met and recollected Durand, to whom he reſolutely confeſſed the whole. My faithful domeſtic loſt no time in imparting to me this momentous ſecret: I had not yet diſcloſed to Prevot the diſcovery, which his intelligence had made to me of your family, but had immediately confided it to Durand, whoſe report of Fargeon's confeſſion, added a ſtrong confirmation of circumſtances, ſufficiently evident before. The ſecret yet remains between us undivulged:—but now is the criſis of your fate, and the moment is arrived for you to aſſert your claims—to prove your exiſtence—to expoſe to juſtice the uſurper of your rights—" and the murderer of my mother!" exclaimed Albert; "little did I conceive, when I attended the funeral of the lamented Marquis de Clairville, that I was performing an act of duty, and following a parent to the grave!"

Sleep viſited not the eyelids of Albert, who paſſed the remainder of the night in revolving the wondrous events, which had been imparted to him. Abhorrence of Morenzi's crimes, and meditated revenge, animated every faculty of his mind; but in the midſt of theſe filial emotions the ſeducing form of Emma would ſometimes glide into his ideas, enlightening the future proſpect of his life with the brighteſt hope. When the Count met Albert in the morning, he found him, impelled by youthful ardour and thirſt of vengeance, reſolved to haſten to Clairville caſtle, and to challenge the aſſaſſin of his mother. The Count endeavoured to ſooth his impetuoſity by repreſenting to him that the judicature of France would do him ample juſtice; and that they were fortunately armed with evidence ſufficient to condemn a traitor, whoſe atrocious crimes ought to be publicly puniſhed by the exertion of thoſe laws which he had violated. He propoſed, however, without loſs of time, to accompany him to France, and to take immediate meaſures for ſeizing the perſon of the Baron de Morenzi.—Albert ſubmitted to the opinion of the Count, and they ſet out accordingly the next morning, with a large retinue, among whom Durand, Fargeon, and Prevot were included.

We

We will leave the travellers to purſue their journey, while we return to the Baron de Morenzi. Du Val, ever indefatigable in a cauſe, wherein his own advantage was concerned, had reſolved to make uſe of the firſt opportunity, which ſhould offer, to ſecure the lovely Emma, in the abſence of her father. For this purpoſe he aroſe at break of day, and with two truſty domeſtics, in whom he could confide the baſeſt deſigns, took his ſecret ſtand behind a thick hedge, that fenced the ſmall garden of Bernard, with an intent to watch his departure from the cottage, and to ſeize the unprotected victim, whom he had devoted to his own avarice and the licentious paſſion of Morenzi. While this wretch was lurking in ambuſh, ſome peaſants, accuſtomed to call their well-beloved neighbour to the occupations of the day, having repeated their uſual ſignal to no purpoſe, knocked at the door; they received no anſwer; an univerſal conſternation prevailed among them. After conſulting ſome time, they agreed to force the door, which having effected, they entered, and found to their aſtoniſhment the cottage deſerted. Du Val and his aſſociates had by this time joined in the ſearch, and having no difficulty to account for the flight of Bernard and his daughter, haſtened to the caſtle to inform the Baron of a circumſtance ſo mortifying to his paſſion. Morenzi exaſperated with rage and diſappointment, vowed vengeance on the fugitives, and ordering a carriage to be got ready, threw himſelf into it with Du Val, determined to overtake the objects of his fury. Although well convinced that they had been too cautious to attempt concealing themſelves in the village, before his departure, he ordered that every cottage ſhould be ſearched. They took the ſame road which Bernard had choſen; and they purſued the wanderers as cloſely, as the interval of ſome hours would admit. While Morenzi was in the purſuit of this venerable old man, Bernard ſtudiouſly anxious to protect his perſecuted daughter, impatiently waited the approach of morning, when the landlord had promiſed him a carriage. He had locked the door of his daughter's chamber, intending not to diſturb her repoſe, until the moment of departure ſhould arrive, and had returned to his room below, where, anxiouſly ſolicitous for the return of day, he ſtood at a window contemplating the declining moon. He was roufed from his reverie by the entrance, through the open door, of a large dog, which, jumping up to his knees, began fawning upon him, as recollecting an old acquaintance. Bernard ſoon called to his remembrance the faithful creature; when his maſter, who had miſſed his favourite, traced him to that apartment, and entering it, diſcovered, to the aſtoniſhed Bernard, the unexpected form of Albert. A mutual ſurpriſe and pleaſure made them exclaim the ſame inſtant, "is it poſſible!" An explanation ſoon took place on each ſide; and the Count de Bournonville having joined them, he received Bernard with every mark of friendſhip and condeſcenſion. While the good old man was recounting the occaſion of his flight, and the deſigns formed by Morenzi to betray the innocence of Emma, the rage of Albert roſe beyond all bounds; and he ſolemnly vowed, that the monſter who had thus injured him by complicated villainy ſhould fall the devoted victim of his avenging arm.—"But where," ſaid he, is my incomparable, my glorious Emma?—Let me, by my preſence, reaſſure her tender apprehenſions, and ſwear no fate ſhall ſeparate us more; but that from this moment ſhe ſhall find in her devoted Albert, the protector of her innocence, the champion of her honour, the avenger of her wrongs!"—At that inſtant a carriage drove furiouſly into the yard, and two perſons alighted from it, in one of whom, as it was now day, Albert recogniſed the face of Morenzi.—The impulſe of the moment induced him to follow the Baron. They entered a room at the ſame time—"Villain, traitor,

traitor, uſurper!" exclaimed Albert, ſhutting the door, and inattentive to his own unarmed ſituation, "defend thyſelf, if thou dareſt encounter the juſt reſentment of Henry de Clairville, whoſe mother's blood demands the juſtice of a ſon's revenge, from a ſon, who calls upon thee to expiate with thy life thy monſtrous crimes."

The coward heart of Morenzi, ſtruck with the horrors of all-conſcious guilt, froze in his boſom; and he ſtood fixed in mute wonder and diſmay. The Count de Bournonville, accompanied by Bernard and his attendants, had joined by this time, the unarmed Albert, who might have fallen a victim to the Baron's reſentment, had not a ſenſe of his own villainy, together with his aſtoniſhment and terror at the ſight of the injured ſon of Clairville arreſted the trembling arm of Morenzi. The cautious friends of Albert, almoſt by force dragged him from the room, and leaving Du Val only with Morenzi, faſtened the door upon them, which was guarded on the outſide by the Count's armed retinue to prevent an eſcape. The Baron had caught a view of Fargeon, and recollecting in him the man, whom he had employed to aſſaſſinate the young Henry, he felt a ſtrong and fatal preſage of his own impending fate! his brain was ſeized with ſudden deſperation; he ſnatched from his pocket a loaded piſtol, and before Du Val could wreſt the weapon from his hand, he lodged its contents in his own head, and fell thus ſelf-convicted, the devoted ſacrifice of his conſcious and accumulated crimes!

Du Val, terrified, flew to a window, and throwing open the ſaſh, proclaimed murder, in a voice ſo audible, that he inſtantly collected together a concourſe of perſons, who, urged by curioſity, ſurrounded the houſe, and demanded admittance into the room from whence the alarm proceeded: the affrighted landlord likewiſe peremptorily claimed liberty to enter; which being granted, on condition that the priſoners ſhould not be ſuffered to eſcape, they ruſhed into the room, found the Baron lifeleſs, and Du Val leaning over his dead maſter, with looks expreſſive of horror and conſternation. When Albert viewed his fallen enemy, he ſtood for ſome moments wrapt in ſilent wonder—then exclaimed, "Chaſte ſhade of my departed mother, be appeaſed!—The arm which ſhed thy guiltneſs blood, has, in his own, revenged thee, and marks, by this dread deed of juſtice, the unerring hand of heavenly retribution." He then quitted the apartment, and withdrew with the Count de Bournonville, who had given orders that proper attention to the body ſhould be paid. They now conſulted what meaſures they ſhould take to conceal from Emma a cataſtrophe ſo fatal, till they could remove her from this horrid ſcene.

Bernard determined to go to his daughter's chamber; and undertook with cautious tenderneſs to unfold to her the extraordinary circumſtance, that Albert and the Count had alighted from their chaiſe at the moment of Emma's arrival.

Haraſſed by the violent agitations of mind and body which ſhe had undergone, Emma had enjoyed for ſome time the moſt refreſhing and profound repoſe; from which ſhe was rouſed at length by confuſed ſounds of voices that proceeded from below. She ſtarted up, and recollecting all at once her perilous ſituation, which the height of the ſun beaming through the curtains, painted in ſtrong colours, ſhe felt her apprehenſion of purſuit renewed: haſtening therefore to adjuſt her dreſs, ſhe tied on her ſtraw bonnet, with an intent to rejoin her father, when he ſuddenly entered, and tenderly enquiring after her health, he found her ſo apprehenſive of danger from the interval of time, which they had loſt at the inn, that he ventured to inform her of Albert's arrival, and of his waiting impatiently to be admitted to her preſence. The glowing bluſh of momentary pleaſure animated her lovely cheek, but inſtantly retreating, was ſucceeded by a deadly paleneſs.

"Ah, my father," said she, "how shall I avoid him? We must meet no no more—I have taught my heart to renounce each fond idea which it had dared to form. Honour demands the sacrifice. Let us fly then from redoubled danger." "O my exalted girl," interrupted Bernard, with tears of transport glistening in his eyes; "Well dost thou deserve the bright reward, which now awaits thy courage and thy virtue; descend with me into the garden, where thou mayest guiltless behold again thy worthy Albert, thy faithful, and thy destined husband. Let me lead thee to him, he shall resolve thy timid doubts, and banish that incredulity which speaks in thy countenance." Emma followed her father in silent astonishment, to a small shrubbery at the end of a serpentine walk, where Albert waited her approach, whom in an instant, she beheld at her feet. "Receive," said he, with a look of rapture, "the heart, the hand of Albert, or rather of Henry de Clairville, the lawful heir of that usurped castle and its wide domains. I hail thee mistress of those sacred shades, where first my vows of constancy and love were offered in the attesting ear of heaven! Within those hallowed walls a solemn ceremony shall bind our faith —the Baron de Morenzi is no more."

"Alas," interrupted Emma, in a tremulous voice, "has Albert then drenched his sword in blood!—do I behold a murderer?"—"No," replied her lover, "Morenzi fell the victim of his conscience, and of heaven's avenging judgement. Accept a guiltless hand, a constant heart, and a name unsullied—The Count de Bournonville at this instant reached the spot, when the young lover presented to him the fair object of his affections, whom he saluted with respect and cordiality, felicitating them both on their approaching happiness.

Events so extraordinary being soon circulated through the adjacent country, they were received at the castle of Clairville with dread and wonder, but in its neighbourhood with unfeigned transport and exulting joy. The unlooked for restoration of a family to which they were strongly attached by every tie of affection, gratitude, and duty, broke at once the galling yoke of that oppressive slavery, under which the tenants had groaned during the short reign of an usurper, and promised them at once liberty and happiness.

The approach of the young Marquis to the mansion of his ancestors, being announced, he was met some miles from the castle by all the peasantry, who welcomed and followed him with acclamations of unfeigned delight.

The return of Bernard and his beauteous daughter, who were universally beloved, was likewise hailed by their rustic neighbours, with an honest simplicity of heart, to which that envy is unknown, which so often mingles with the sentiments of those born in the superior ranks of life; and they cordially congratulated Bernard, on the rewards, which awaited his merits, in the advancement of his virtuous daughter.

As the high and venerable turrets of his native castle rose in the view of Henry, emerging from the thick foliage of the lofty trees by which they were surrounded, a thousand varied emotions filled his noble heart: tears to the memory of his unfortunate and revered parents, rolled down his manly cheek; while gratitude to heaven, for the restoration of those rights, that empowered him to diffuse happiness to all around him, softened his filial sorrow.

Bernard and Emma entered their little dwelling with sensations very different from those, with which they had so lately quitted it. They wafted their mutual thanks to that Being, whose mercy had preserved them from the machinations of a once dreaded, but now vanquished enemy. The prosperous fortune that awaited Emma, filled her bosom with humble gratitude; but the lowly unambitious mind of this child of innocence, impenetrable to pride and vanity, felt no haughty exultation in the

the proſpect of her approaching elevation to a rank, the ſplendor of which, could neither dazzle her eyes, nor miſlead her judgment.

The Marquis de Clairville, ſuffered not the object of his true and tried affection to remain long in her humble retreat; he reminded Bernard of the promiſe which he had given him of his daughter's hand.

The ſcruples of delicacy, the conflicts of duty, and the claims of honour, no longer could be urged as obſtacles to oppoſe ſuch generous wiſhes: ſufficiently had Emma proved the conſcientious virtues of her heart; ſuperior therefore to the arts of diſguiſe and affectation, ſhe obeyed her father's ſummons to meet her noble lover at the altar; where they exchanged their mutual vows, and were crowned, by an approving Providence, with that refined happineſs, which diſintereſted love and irreproachable honour alone can merit:

For bleſſings ever wait on virtuous deeds,
And tho' a late, a ſure reward ſucceeds.
CONGREVE.

CURIOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE REIGN AND CHARCTER OF QUEEN ELISABETH.

IN order to give a ſpecimen of Mr Malone's very ingenious detection of Mr Ireland's publication of certain papers attributed to Shakeſpeare, &c.* and of his critical ability, we ſhall preſent our readers with the following curious obſervations, on the character and reign of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 4, *A Letter from Shak'peare to Anna Hatherreways.*

But now I ought in due form to invoke Venus, and her ſon, and all the loves and graces, to liſten to my tale; for lo! I am next to preſent you with a letter from the Stratford youth to the lady whom he afterward married. Though love, like death, levels all diſtinctions, yet as that paſſion, which the poet tells us firſt invented verſe, certainly exalts the mind, as well as improves the heart, and makes almoſt every man eloquent, what may we not expect from the tender effuſions of ſuch a ſoul as Shakeſpeare's in ſuch a ſituation!—Prepare then, my Lord, to behold our bard in circumſtances in which he has never before been viewed.

This precious letter is accompanied with a lock of the poet's hair, "too intrinſe to unlooſe" and moſt curiouſly braided, in ſpeaking of which he aſſures his deareſte Anna, that "no rude hande hathe knottedde itte, thye Willys alone hathe done the worke. Neytherre the gyldedde bawble thatte envyronnes the heade of majeſtye, noe norre honourres moſte weyghtye wulde give mee halfe the joye as didde thyſſe mye lyttle worke forre thee. The feelinge thatte dydde neareſte approache untoe itte was thatte whiche commethe nygheſte untoe God, meeke and gentle Charytye."—I ſhall not at preſent trouble you with any more of this ſoft epiſtle than what I have now tranſcribed. At the bottom of the page we find, Anna Hatherreweye, which is meant for the ſuperſcription, the poet foreſeeing that two centuries afterward, it would become the faſhionable mode to diſcard the ſuperfluous *to* or *for*, with which ſuch addreſſes were formerly introduced. But how far the lady here meant was entitled to this addreſs, or how probable it was, that this letter ſhould ever reach her hands, may be worth our inquiry. The truth is, ſhe had no title whatſoever to either of thoſe names: ſhe was chriſtened plain Anne, and her name was not Hatherrewaye, as ſhe is here abſurdly called, but Hathaway.

Your Lordſhip well remembers the firſt riſe of the yet prevailing paſſion for long and ſonorous chriſtian names, inſtead of the more familiar appellations with which our ſimpler anceſtors were contented. The lady Elizas, lady Matildas, and lady Louiſas, have now gained a complete aſcendency, and a lady

* See page 258.

Betty or lady Fanny is no where to be found. Lady Betty Germine was, I believe, the laſt in this country; and you have, I think, ſtill in Ireland, one lady Betty, of the Noble houſe of Cavendiſh, who keeps up the memory of the *olden* time. But to talk of Anna *Hatherrewaye* in 1582, is truly ridiculous. Maſter Slender, and "ſweet Anne Page," might have taught the fabricator better. In the Indexes of the Prerogative Office, in which the entries are made in Latin, and in ſome old Pariſh Regiſters, where the entries have been made by clergymen in the ſame language, we find Annas and Marias enough; and ſo alſo in ſome of our oldeſt poets, in imitation of the Cynthia and Delia of Propertius and Tibullus, and in order to give a dignity to their verſe: but, in plain proſe, the moſt diligent reſearcher will, I am confident, not diſcover a ſingle Anna in the ſixteenth century. The name of the father of this lady, here abſurdly called *Hatherrewaye*, was, as Mr Rowe long ſince mentioned, *Hathaway*; and the tradition which he received from Stratford upon this ſubject, is confirmed by the will of lady Barnard our poet's grand-daughter, which I diſcovered and publiſhed ſome years ago; and by a deed executed by her, in my poſſeſſion, ſhe in her will expreſsly notices ſeveral of her relations of the name of Hathaway. As to the true orthography of both the Chriſtian and ſurname of the perſon to whom this letter is pretended to be addreſſed, we need only conſult the regiſter of Stratford, were the following entry occurs under the head of marriages in 1579-80. "Jan. 17. William Wilſon to Anne Hathaway of Shotterye." I once thought it not improbable that the lady whoſe marriage is here recorded, afterward became the wife of our poet; but that could not have been the caſe for a reaſon which I have aſſigned in his life. However it ſufficiently eſtabliſhes the forgery before us.

I cannot diſmiſs the firſt two words of this epiſtle without obſerving, that *dear* and *deareſt* was not ſo common an addreſs at that period as at preſent. Had the fabricator of this letter given us—"My *ſweet* Anne," it might have paſſed well enough. Thus, Sir John Harrington begins his letter to his lady, dated Dec. 27. 1602, with the words —"*Sweet Mall*," for which, if the maker of theſe MSS. had invented an epiſtle for that knight, we undoubtedly ſhould have had—*My deareſt Maria.*

Though, after what has been now ſtated, it may ſeem ſuperfluous to animadvert further on this ſpurious paper, I muſt not omit to obſerve, that the word *themſelves* is here (as in other places) contrary to the practice of that age, ſpelt as one word inſtead of two [thenne indeede ſhalle Kynges *themmeſelves* bowe ande paye homage toe itte:] nor can I diſmiſs it without particularly noticing the other ſentence which I have tranſcribed from it.

Whenever hereafter any light ſhall be given, that may lead to a diſcovery of the now unknown hand that has dared to fabricate this tiſſue of impoſture, the vulgariſms, and the ſentiments found in it, may be worth attending to, as they may aid the detection. Thus, from the preſent contemptuous mention of kings, it is no very wild conjecture to ſuppoſe, that the unknown writer is not extremely adverſe to thoſe modern republican zealots who have for ſome time paſt employed their feeble, but unwearied, endeavours to diminiſh that love and veneration, which every true Briton feels, and I truſt will ever feel, for royalty, ſo happily and beneficially inwoven in our ineſtimable conſtitution. Such, however, was his ignorance of the period to which the letter before us muſt be referred, that, for the ſake of the ſentiment, the contemptuous language of the preſent day is introduced, at a time when it was as little known, as the orthography and phraſeology which the writer has employed.

Our author was married to Anne Hathaway in or before September, 1583. We

We will ſuppoſe this love-letter to have been written a few months before, in the April or May of that year, at which time he was juſt eighteen years old. Of the Queen, who had then ſat on the throne above twenty-three years, it is not neceſſary here to give any minute delineation. However the ſplendour of her character may have been a little abated by the lapſe of time, the inquiſition that has been made into the hiſtory of that age, and the more definite notions of the prerogatives of the crown and the rights of the people now entertained and happily eſtabliſhed, it is certain that her virtues gave her an unbounded aſcendant over her ſubjects; and though few of our princes have exerciſed a more arbitrary dominion, the boundaries of our admirable conſtitution not being then, as at preſent, nicely aſcertained, ſhe unqueſtionably was not in that age thought to infringe the liberties of the people. No ſtronger proof of this can be produced than her great popularity. Every act of her reign appearing to ſpring from a regard to the welfare and happineſs of her ſubjects, imperious as ſhe was in many inſtances, ſhe was almoſt idolized by them. At once dignified and familiar, reſpected and beloved, ſhe almoſt every year of her reign made a progreſs among them, and won their hearts by her affability and condeſcenſion*.—"There was no prince living, (ſays a good obſerver, who lived near the time) who was ſo tender of honour, and ſo exactly ſtood for the preſervation of ſovereignty, that was ſo great a courtier of her people, yea of her commons, and that ſtooped and deſcended lower in preſenting her perſon to the public view, as ſhe paſſed in her progreſſes and perambulations, and in the ejaculation of her prayers for her people†.—The deteſtable doctrines of French philoſophy, and the imaginary right of man, had not yet been inculcated; nor had Engliſhmen yet been ſeduloufly taught to throw away "reſpect, tradition, form, and ceremonious duty," and to accept of *French liberty*, *French equality*, inſtead of that beautiful and ſalutary gradation of ranks, which forms an eſſential part of our admirable conſtitution; where the diſtinction of conditions is ſo eaſy and imperceptible, that almoſt every man under the firſt perſonages of the land places himſelf, in his own eſtimation, without offence, in a ſomewhat higher order than that to which he is ſtrictly entitled; and where men of the loweſt origin may always by their own merit attain the higheſt honours and emoluments of the ſtate.—A due ſubordination then every where prevailed; which naturally produced a profound reverence for perſons diſtinguiſhed by their noble birth and the offices they held, from the *worſhipful* juſtice of the peace, to the grave counſellors and ſplendid courtiers who ſurrounded the throne. "It was (as has been truly obſerved) an ingenuous uninquiſitive time, when all the paſſions and affections of the people were lapped up in ſuch an innocent and humble obedience, that there was never the leaſt conteſtations nor capitulations with the Queen; nor, though ſhe very frequently conſulted with her ſubjects, any further reaſons urged of her actions than *her own will*‡.

Add to this, the powerful operation produced in the minds of the people at that time, by the alterations in religion, "As they had been lately made," (I uſe the words of a learned writer yet

* In one of theſe progreſſes ſhe viſited Leyceſter at Kenelworth Caſtle, in 1576, when our youthful bard, among the crowds that flocked thither from all the neighbourhood, might have ſeen her.

† Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, p. 12.

‡ The Diſparity (written by Lord Clarendon in his youth) Reliq. Wotton. 1685, p. 189.

Happily for us, no ſuch reaſon of action can now be urged by our Kings, the boundaries between the prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of the people, having ſince the period here deſcribed been nicely aſcertained, ſo as to leave the executive branch of our conſtitution, no power but what is ſalutary, and beneficial for the people.

living)

living) as their importance was great, and as the benefits of the change had been earned at the expence of much blood and labour; all theſe conſiderations, begot a zeal for religion, which hardly ever appears under other circumſtances. This zeal had an immediate and very ſenſible effect on the morals of the reformed. It improved them in every inſtance; eſpecially as it produced a cheerful ſubmiſſion to the government, which had reſcued them from their former ſlavery, and was ſtill their only ſupport againſt the returning dangers of ſuperſtition. Thus religion acting with all its power, and that too, heightened by gratitude and even ſelf-intereſt, bound obedience on the minds of men with the ſtrongeſt ties*. And luckily for the Queen, this obedience was further ſecured to her, by the high uncontroverted notions of royalty, which at that time obtained among the people†.

To prevent theſe notions from fading from their minds, the Homilies, which were publiſhed by authority, and enjoined to be read every Sunday by the clergy in their reſpective churches, inculcated unconditional and paſſive obedience‡ to the prince on the throne, which on no account or pretence whatſoever was it lawful to infringe.

Such was the period when our Stratford youth, whoſe tender mind was probably impreſſed with a ſenſe of loyalty on each day of the week, employed in the acquiſition of learning, and who was further confirmed in the ſame ſentiments by the doctrines enjoined to be taught on the day devoted to the functions of religion, is made to expreſs himſelf concerning the diadem of kings, in the ſtyle which one of the regicides would have uſed in the following century, or one of the rulers of France would employ at this day.

When Cromwell had no further uſe for the Rump Parliament, and kicked them, as they well deſerved, out of doors, he deſired one of his janizaries (as Whitelocke tells us) to take away that *fool's bauble*, the ſpeaker's mace‖. A bauble, in ancient time, had various ſignifications. It originally meant a jewel§, and afterward a temporary ſcaffold for any ſcenic exhibition or pageant¶. It alſo ſignified the truncheon which licenſed fools uſed to carry in their hands.—In a ſecondary and derivative ſenſe, deduced from the original barbarous term *baubellum*, (a jewel) in proceſs of time the word in popular language came to ſignify any ſlight toy, gewgaw, or trifling piece of finery; and in this ſenſe it is employed by our poet himſelf in ſeveral of his plays: but I have ſome doubt whether the word had obtained that ſignification ſo early as the middle of the reign of Eliſabeth. Be that as it may, the ſentiment before us may have been ſuggeſted either by the following paſſage in a letter of Crom-

* "One of theſe (ſays this writer) was the prejudice of education; and ſome uncommon methods were uſed to bind it faſt on the minds of the people.—A book called "Eiphnapxia, *ſive* Elizabetha," was written in Latin verſe by one Ockland, containing the higheſt panegyricks on the Queen's character and government, and ſetting forth the tranſcendent virtues of her miniſters. This book was enjoined by authority to be taught, as a claſſic author, in grammar-ſchools, and was of courſe to be gotten by heart by the young ſcholars throughout the kingdom.—This was a matchleſs contrivance to imprint a ſenſe of loyalty on the minds of the people." Hurd, *ubi ſupr.*

† Moral and Political Dialogues, by the Rev. Mr Hurd, (now Lord Biſhop of Worceſter) vol. ii. page 27.

‡ The Homilies, it has been obſerved, contain more precepts in ſupport of this vile and ſlaviſh doctrine, than all the writings of Filmer and his followers.

‖ Hume, and ſome other hiſtorians, make him ſay—"What ſhall we do with this *bauble?*" Here, take it away: by which the point of the alluſion is loſt.—The *fool's bauble* was a ſhort truncheon with a carved head and aſs' ears.

§ Roger Hoveden, as Minſhieu, and (after him) Dr Johnſon, obſerve has the word *baubellum* in this ſenſe: "*Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni,*" fol. 440. b.

¶ Barrett's Alvearie, 1580, in v.

well's

well's to his secretary Thurloe, relative to a petition presented to his highness, by the wife of William Beacham, mariner, which was printed about thirty years ago—"I have not the particular shining *bauble* or feather in my cap for crowds to gaze at, or kneel to, but I have power and resolution for foes to tremble at;" or (which is still more probable) by these satirical verses of Swift:

"A prince the moment he is *crown'd*,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign power,
Like other *baubles* of the Tower."

Cromwell, or some of his flagitious colleagues, if I remember right, speaking of Charles the First, said that he considered him only as the high constable of the nation. If, in the present passage, we had in the more measured language of our modern republicans—"Neither the gilded bauble that environs the head of the chief magistrate," &c. all would have been uniform and complete.

The *counterfeit* ornament with which the fabricator of this paper has environed the head of Majesty, is perfectly in unison with all the rest of these factitious manuscripts. It is, however, worthy of remark, that our poet was better acquainted with the diadem, than to call it a *gilded* bauble; in every place where he mentions a crown (that I can recollect) describing it, truly as made of gold. Thus in his King Richard II.

"Now is the *golden crown* like a deep well."

Again, in King Henry IV. Part 2.

"Why does the *crown* lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a bed-fellow!
O polish'd perturbation, *golden* care, &c.

Again, on the same occasion, after his son had taken the crown away, the king exclaims,

"How quickly nature falls into revolt,
When *gold* becomes her object!"

So also, in Macbeth:

"——— Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the *golden round*,
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee *crown'd* withal."

Again, in the same play, where the eight kings appear:

"Thy *crown* does sear mine eye-balls:—
And thy air,
Thou other *gold-bound* brow, is like the first*."

If it should be said that in his earlier days he was unacquainted with this circumstance, the answer is, that at that period of his life, instead of supposing the diadem to have been a piece of gilded metal, he was much more likely to have fancied it still more rich and resplendent than it really is, and to have emblazoned it, in his youthful imagination, with all the precious stones of the east.

I have but one or two observations more to make on this love epistle. It has not been proved that our poet wrote any of his admirable plays while he was yet at school, or recently after he had left it; though with due diligence some discovery of this kind may be furnished from the inexhaustible store-house of curiosities already in part exposed to the public view. However, when he wrote to his *dearsite Anna* that "the feelinge that dydde neareste approache untoe itte was thatte which commeth nygheste untoe God, meeke and gentle charytye," it is evident that the sentiment of his own Portia was passing through his youthful mind:

"The quality of *mercy* is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the *gentle* rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath:——
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shews the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptre'd sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then shew *likest God's*
When *mercy* seasons justice†."

* At the opening of the session in 1614, King James told the parliament that his integrity was like the whiteness of his robe, and his purity like the metal of *gold* in his *crown*. Parl. Hist. vol. 5. p. 273.

† It may be worth remarking, that in my edition the writer might have found at the bottom

It is obſervable that our author here ſpeaks with ſomewhat more reſpect of the *ſceptre* of kings, than the writer of the epiſtle before us has done of the "precious diadem," with which their brows are environed; and in one of his early hiſtorical plays his veneration for majeſty is ſtill more apparent. The unhappy Richard the Second aſſerts, that

"Not all the water in the rough rude ſea
Can waſh the balm from an anointed king;
The breath of wordly men can not depoſe
The deputy elected by the Lord."

And in the ſame play we find the Biſhop of Carliſle expreſſing the ſame ſentiments:

"What ſubject can give ſentence on his king?
And who ſits here, that is not Richard's ſubject?
Thieves are not judg'd, but they are by to hear,
Although apparent guilt be ſeen in them:
And ſhall the figure of God's Majeſty,
His captain, ſteward, deputy, elect,
Anointed, crowned, planted many years,
Be judg'd by ſubject and inferior breath,
And he himſelf not preſent? O, forbid it, God!"

Thus alſo, the King in Hamlet:

"Let him go, Gertrude; do not fear our perſon;
There's ſuch divinity doth hedge about a king,
That treaſon can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will."

With the truth or rectitude of theſe ſentiments we have at preſent nothing to do: they are produced ſolely to ſhew the prevalent opinions of our author's age, and that, I conceive, they do moſt effectually.

Our youthful lover's laſt compliment to his miſtreſs is couched in the following terms: "I cheryſhe thee in my hearte, forre thou arte aſs a talle Cedarre ſtretchynge forthe its branches ande ſuccourynge ſmaller plants fromme nyppynge Winneterre orr the boyſterouſe wyndes."

As Shakeſpeare is known to have been a curious obſerver of nature, we might ſuppoſe that this deſcription was ſuggeſted by what he had himſelf ſeen: but as it has been ſhewn that there were no cedars in England till after the Reſtoration†, where could this image have been preſented to our Stratford youth? In the Bible, without doubt, we ſhall be told. In Holy Writ we find that the Cedar of Lebanon was "exalted in height above all the trees of the field;" that it had "fair *branches*, and a ſhadowing ſhroud: the waters made him great, the deep ſet him up on high with her rivers running round about his *plants* [his *own* plants] all the fowls of heaven made their neſts in his boughs, and under his ſhadow dwell all generations‡."—But where did our author diſcover that the wide-ſpreading branches of this goodly tree protect the ſmaller plants under it from the nipping blaſts of winter? In ſome natural hiſtory, I ſuppoſe, that will ſhortly be *brought forward*; but till it appears, it may be ſafely aſſerted that the very reverſe of this is the truth, and that an "umbrageous multitude of leaves," inſtead of ſuccouring, deſtroys all vegetation under it.

† Mr Evelyn is on good ground ſuppoſed to have firſt brought the Cedar tree into England, about the year 1662. See a curious memoir on this ſubject, by the late Sir John Cullum, in the Gent. Magazine for 1779, page 138.

‡ Ezek. chap. 31.

bottom of the page, where this encomium on mercy occurs,

"And kings *approach the neareſt unto God*,
By giving life and ſafety unto men."

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THAT the literature of Spain and Portugal is not attended to at preſent, when the ſtores of German imagination are open to us, is not to be wondered at; but it is ſtrange, that the ſame neglect ſhould have prevailed in thoſe earlier periods, when tranſlations were ſo common, ſo uſeful, and ſo honourable. The beſt Italian poets were naturalized in England, during the reigns of Elizabeth

zabeth and James; at that time, Spain was in the meridian of its glory, and it might have been imagined, that the fame of Lope de Vega would have reached this iſland. I believe, however, that, except Fanſhaw's verſion of the Luſiad, no poetical tranſlation, from either the Spaniſh or Portugueſe appeared in England, till the editor of "*The Reliques of Ancient Poetry*," whoſe taſte and genius equal his erudition, excited ſome curioſity in the public mind by the beautiful ballad, "*Rio verde, Rio verde.*" Mr Mickle's Luſiad, and Mr Hayley's account of the Araucana ſoon followed. The former of which has, perhaps, exceeded the original; and the latter occaſioned regret in every reader, that the ſketch has never been filled up. Here (I believe) our acquaintance with Spaniſh and Portugueſe poetry has ſtopped. We have, indeed, often heard of Lope de Vega, and Mr Hayley has mentioned the *Ulyſſes* of Gabriel Pereira de Caſtro, and the *Malaca Conquiſtada* of Franciſco de Sa de Menezes, as poems which the Portugueſe themſelves eſteem only inferior to the Luſiad of their great Camoens; we have heard their names indeed, but with their merit, the Engliſh reader is utterly unacquainted.

It is my intention, to give ſome account of the beſt Spaniſh and Portugueſe poets, to analyze the plans of their moſt eſteemed works, and tranſlate ſuch ſpecimens as, while they are brief enough to ſuit your Magazine, may give ſome idea of the genius, taſte, and manner of the authors*.

The proſe writers of theſe countries (except the great Cervantes) are, for obvious reaſons, leſs valuable than their poets. Learning has never flouriſhed enough in either of the kingdoms, to form the taſte of the inhabitants; and genius and imagination will not atone for the want of taſte and erudition in a proſe writer. It would be improper to paſs them over in ſilence; but a brief notice will be ſufficient.

Spain and Portugal had reached the meridian of their glory, while the arts were yet in their infancy. Individual genius will be found then to have flouriſhed moſt when the community ſhall have been moſt flouriſhing; Athens was then moſt glorious when Sophocles and Euripides ſucceeded the aged Æſchylus; and Ovid, Horace, and Virgil wrote at the time when Auguſtus ſent forth his decree, That all the world ſhould be taxed. Uniform experience will atteſt the truth of the obſervation; why this ſympathy ſhould exiſt, I know not; but poetical genius is certainly a barometer that riſes or falls according to the ſtate of the political atmoſphere. Boſcan, and Garcilaſſo de la Vega, and Diego de Mendoza, fought and conquered for their country, under Charles the Fifth; and their ſpirits partook of the elevation they had aſſiſted her to obtain; and they were followed in Portugal by Franciſco de Sa de Miranda, Antonio Ferreira, and Pedro de Andrade Caminha.

It may, perhaps, raiſe a ſmile to aſſert that the poetry of Spain was purified and corrected, by introducing an Italian taſte into the country. At this period, however, ſuch a revolution in literature was effected by ſuch means. Marino ſoon corrupted the taſte of Italy, and Spain ſoon followed the faſcinating faults. Always fond of the extravagant, and miſtaking hyperboliſm for grandeur, quaintneſs for wit, and the obſcure for the ſublime, the Spaniards readily fell in with the faſhion of the day; and the ſatire of Cervantes proved powerleſs here. The decline of the empire quickly ſucceeded, and Lope de Vega lived to witneſs the defeat of that Armada, which, with more extravagance and leſs genius than he uſually diſplayed, he had commanded "to go forth and burn the world."

Spain has never recovered herſelf ſince the ruinous reign of Philip the Second. Not content with oppreſſing the Spaniards by the Inquiſition, he made them the inſtrument of oppreſſion abroad; there indeed he failed; but though the liberty of Holland was eſtabliſhed, the

* Theſe ſhall be given when they appear in the Month. Mag.

glory of Spain was deſtroyed. We may be allowed to regret, that liberty and ſlavery ſhould be ſo ill diſpoſed, that a people, the moſt deſerving of freedom, ſhould be degraded under the vileſt deſpotiſm, while the moſt worthleſs race in Europe are free: the Spaniſh character is capable of all improvement; but to degrade the Dutch, would be impoſſible.

Affiliated with Spain, by the gentle ties of a Ruſſian-like adoption, Portugal partook of its decline. She ſhook off her chains indeed, but "the iron had entered her ſoul;" and that nation which once excited the wonder, and deſerved the admiration of the world, became contemptible to the reſt of Europe, and terrible only to its ſubjects. He who entertains liberal ſentiments, if he be obliged to ſubmit his productions to the ſcrutiny of the Inquiſition, will write with timidity; and it may ſafely be aſſerted, that he who writes timidly, cannot write well. To look for the bold ſublimity of genius where men are thus depreſſed, were as rational as to chain a race horſe, and expect him to win the race.

Thus has the tyranny of ſuperſtition co-operated with the decline of the country, to check the progreſs of literature in Spain and Portugal. Yet, during what may be called their Auguſtan age, ſuch was accompliſhed. The applauſe of Cervantes ſhould excite ſome attention to the productions of the two Leonardos; he who admires the Luſiad of Camoens, may wiſh to form ſome acquaintance with his epiſtles and ſonnets; and he who has read the Viſions of Quevedo, will readily believe, that much genius muſt exiſt in the ſix quarto volumes of the works of this excellent author.

Spain has been wonderfully prolific in poets. In the Parnaſo Eſpanol, is given a liſt of ſuch only as are mentioned by their more celebrated authors; and this amounts to the aſtoniſhing number of 571, which the Editor ſays, is not a third part of the poets with whom the public are acquainted. The numbers in Portugal are ſtrangely diſproportionate; for Father Joaon Baptiſta de Caſtro, in his Mappe de Portugal, enumerates only 62 epic and lyric writers, and 15 comic ones. But it is probable, that the greater part of the bards, whoſe names ſwell the Spaniſh liſt, are remembered no where elſe, when in the Portugueſe account, common ſenſe may for once have checked the vanity ſo characteriſtic of the nation.

Mr Dillon's Letters on the Original and Progreſs of Poetry in Spain, will give the reader a good general view of the ſubject. It did not enter into this gentleman's plan to enlarge on the works of any particular author, or to give ſpecimens to the Engliſh readers; the few ſpecimens that have been printed, are untranſlated, and ſelected chiefly to ſhow their different metres. His work has been the companion of my Spaniſh ſtudies: I have derived pleaſure and inſtruction from it, and have only to regret, that by not extending this work, he has left a leſs able pen to attempt the ſupplement.

The ſubject of Portugueſe poetry has barely been touched upon by Mr Dillon; he has only deduced it from the Galician, and mentioned a very few of their authors; this field may therefore be looked upon as new.

I can promiſe the reader ſome information on theſe ſubjects; of this he may be aſſured, that I ſhall not aſſume the appearance of information when I poſſeſs it not: in treating of thoſe authors who are familiar to me, my own opinion may properly be expreſſed; with reſpect to thoſe of whom I know little, I ſhall conſequently ſay little from myſelf: the man who can enjoy credit for acquiſitions which he does not poſſeſs, muſt be dreadfully diſtempered with vanity.

The Spaniards call their nine moſt favourite authors, The nine Spaniſh muſes: they are Garcilago de la Vega, Don Eſteban de Villegas, Quevedo, Count Bernardino de Rebolledo, Luperico Leonardo de Argenſola, and his brother Bartolome, Father Luis de Leon, Lope de Vega, and Don Franciſ-

co

co de Borja y Aragan, Prince of Esquilache: many of equal merit are excluded from the list, and, perhaps, some of superior: with these, however, I shall begin my task.

The poet is indeed a citizen of the world; in every country, and in every age, he meets with some congenial spirit; to him time is annihilated, and he converses with Homer and with Ossian: it is to such readers chiefly that I address myself; and if, when they are introduced to Borgan, Garcilaso de Vaga, Quevedo, and the two Leonards, they do not add them to the number of their friends, I shall at least have enlarged the circle of their acquaintance. *Month. Mag.*

ON THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

MR HUME denies that *physical* causes, by which he means "those qualities of the air and climate, which are supposed to work insensibly on the temper, by altering the tone and habit of the body, and giving a particular complexion, which, though reflection and reason may sometimes overcome it, will yet prevail among the generality of mankind, and have an influence on their manners*:"—he denies that such causes influence the genius and nature of man. I do not mean to dispute with him, that *moral* causes, such as the nature of government, the revolutions which may occur in public affairs, plenty or penury, that these causes have not a most perceptible and important effect on the national character of a people; but I am inclined to believe, notwithstanding the plausibility of Mr Hume's arguments, that man owes much of his temper, "to the genius of food, air, and climate;" and that perhaps these moral causes, are, in reality, but effects, which flow from the physical ones.

It is agreed on all hands—by Mr Hume himself†, that climate has an influence over every other animal *except* man. Now there is a state of society, if society it may be called, where man can boast but little superiority above the beasts which roam around him; it is in this state that climate, if it operates at all, operates in full force. In a period of civility and refinement, the restless energies of mind counteract, in a very considerable degree, the influence of such subordinate agents: a thousand artificial wants rouse the native indolence, awaken the dormant ingenuity of man, and conquer that obstinate reluctance to exertion which tyrannizes over the barbarian in every sultry climate of the globe, and which may fairly be considered as a distinguishing characteristic between the savage and the citizen.

The error into which it appears to me, that Mr Hume has fallen, is this: that all his illustrations, comprehensive and ingenious as they are, are drawn from civilized society. If we would know the influence of climate, we must not fix our observation on the different genius which distinguished the dull phlegmatic Theban from the acute and lively citizen of Athens, and then deny this influence, because with such opposite disposition and character, they lived within a day's journey of each other; nor must we deny it, because the courage, and love of liberty which formed the character of an ancient Roman, may be contrasted with the timid and slavish disposition which degrades the modern; we must not deny it, because a mixture of manners and temperament is sometimes observable in nations, such as England, of but small extent of territory, and, consequently, of but little comparative difference in climate; or because an uniformity of character, a sort of monotonous disposition, occasionally runs through the vast dominions of a spreading empire, such as China, subject to considerable atmospheric variation. Observations on such countries as these, only prove that other causes, besides that of climate, help to form the character, and not that climate has no share in the formation. Let us cross the At-

* Essay on National Character. † Ibid.

lantic, and view the original uncivilized inhabitants of the Weſtern World. The ſharp invigorating air of the Northern regions had rendered the natives of them hardy, ingenious, and free: and it was only under the torrid zone, or in countries nearly approaching to it, that they had loſt their liberty, were indolent, and ſtupid. In the Weſt India iſlands, Hiſpaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, &c. the dignity of the Caziques was hereditary, and the power of them almoſt unlimited: the inhabitants of the cold climates in South America, and thoſe eaſtward of the Miſſiſippi, in North America, equally diſdained the domination of a tyrant. So ſenſible was Dr Robertſon of the influence which climate exerts on the conſtitution and temper of untutored man, that he has actually made a diviſion between the nature of the Americans in the torrid, and thoſe in the temperate zones; in the latter, he has comprehended thoſe who inhabit from the river St Lawrence to the gulph of Mexico, together with the Chilians and natives of Patagonia, at the extremity of the ſouthern continent; in the former are included the dull iſlanders, and the inhabitants of thoſe provinces which extend from the Iſthmus of Darien, along the coaſt of the Andes, to the ſouthern confines of Braſil. The natives of the temperate zones, he ſays, are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their valour; they are more robuſt, more active, more courageous; and in them the human ſpecies appears to be manifeſtly more perfect. That there are exceptions, is indiſputable, but it is probable they originate from ſome local cauſes. Such an exception is particularly obſervable among the inhabitants of ſome of the Caribbean iſles; the vigorous and effectual reſiſtance of a thouſand Caribs in the iſland of St Vincent, in a very late period of Engliſh hiſtory*, the Britiſh troops ſent at the deſire of the planters, who wanted to wreſt from their hands the fertile diſtricts of which they were poſſeſſed, and to diſtribute them among the Engliſh ſettlers, proved that, however reduced in numbers, the courage of the natives was daring and unconquerable. "By a reſolute exertion of valour," ſays Mr Belſham†, "tempered as it appears, with no ſmall degree of diſcretion, did this handful of people ultimately eſtabliſh their privileges and virtual independency, *againſt the attack of a mighty power, which menaced their total ruin and extermination*; and the *treaty* between the Caribs of St Vincent's and the King of Great Britain, is a monument of hiſtorical curioſity, ſingularly valuable, as a ſtriking confirmation of the utility and importance of the magnanimous maxim, "In no circumſtances to deſpair of the commonwealth."

Dr Robertſon conjectures, from the diſtinction in character between the Caribs and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands, and from an obſcure tradition among themſelves, that the former are quite a ſeparate race; that they were deſcended from ſome continental conquerors (probably from Florida, as there is an affinity between the language and hardy manners of thoſe two countries); that the original iſlanders were exterminated, and that their lands and women were taken poſſeſſion of by the victorious invaders ‡.

Indeed, it can hardly be diſputed, that the warmer regions have naturally a tendency to enfeeble the frame of body §, and with an enfeebled frame of body, the ſpirit is languid, and every effort of the mind proportionably weak.

* Within the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

† Memoirs of the Reign of George III, Vol. 1, p. 356, &c.

‡ See note 69. to Vol. 2. of Robertſon's America.

§ Climate has a conſiderable effect on the duration of life. In ſultry regions, people rapidly arrive at maturity, and with equal rapidity decay. Buffon obſerves, that in elevated countries there are more old people than in low ones; the mountains of Scotland, Wales, Auvergne, Switzerland, abound with inſtances of ſuch extreme longevity, as are rarely furniſhed by the inhabitants of Holland, Flanders, Germany, or Poland.

This

This conſideration led me to ſuſpect that the moral cauſes, ſuch as government, religion, &c. which Mr Hume conſiders as alone influencing the national character, were themſelves but effects flowing from the phyſical ones of air and climate. Where theſe are of a nature to induce on the ſavage ſuch exceſſive laſſitude, ſuch beaſtly indolence, that he will lie day after day ſtretched under the ſhade of his lofty trees, like a log of wood, is it to be expected that he will trouble himſelf to curtail the authority of his cazique, or oppoſe the ambition of any one more alive and active than himſelf? If he is ſo unconquerably ſtupid, ſo groſsly careleſs, about futurity, that in the morning he will ſell the hammock he has juſt ſlept in, forgetting he ſhall want it again at night, is it to be wondered at that he ſhould not anticipate the conſequences of an encroaching uſurpation; or that the ſorceries and incantations of his prieſt (for even among ſavages there are prieſts and governors to ſupport each other) ſhould be regarded with moſt religious and unſearching credulity? This ſtate of mind, then, may ſurely be conſidered as phyſically ariſing from the ſtate and temperature of the climate, and may rather be eſteemed the cauſe of a moral effect, than the effect of any moral cauſe.

But it is unneceſſary to wander over the vaſt regions of America, for inſtances illuſtrative of the influence of climate on the nature and character of man in an uncivilized ſtate. A moſt curious and intereſting account has lately been publiſhed by Sir Richard Clayton *, of a ſet of beings who inhabit a ſpot of ground (compriſing about thirty miles in length, and about eight in breadth) of the Pays de Vallais, in the ſouth-weſt of Switzerland. The Cretins, by which name they are denominated, ſeem to be an intermediate ſort of animals between the Ouran Outang and the Man; their ſtature is about four feet and a half in height, and every mark of mental imbecility, which a vacant eye and the dulleſt phyſiognomy can betray, is printed on his countenance. Some, indeed, have a voice, but the deaf and dumb are extremely numerous; they die very young, and during their exiſtence, one appetite only rages among them with uncommon fury, that for the propagation of their ſpecies; there have been ſeveral generations of them, "and what proves to a degree almoſt of mathematical certitude," ſays Sir Richard Clayton, in the memoir before alluded to, "that there is ſome phyſical reaſon for the dreadful ſingularity, is the ſingle circumſtance that a family coming from a diſtance to reſide within the diſtrict, has, in a few years, occaſion to lament, on its increaſe, that idiocy it was before a ſtranger to." The Cretins alſo, on removing from the Pays de Vallais, in a few generations, loſe the melancholy diſtinction of their race. Government is now taking every precaution to prevent the diffuſion of Cretinage, which ſecluſion from ſociety, and the prohibition of ſexual intercourſe can effect; and an hoſpital is appropriated to the care and maintenance of them at Sion. For a more particular account of theſe people, I refer my readers to Sir Richard Clayton's paper on the ſubject, and ſhall content myſelf with obſerving in the words of the ingenious baronet, reſpecting their climate, that "they reſide in a ſort of vaſt baſin, full of exceſſive exhalations from the Rhone, and the marſhes on its ſides; and the reflections of the ſun from the ſurrounding mountains, which are almoſt vertical, form an atmoſphere very ſingular for its humidity and its heat."

Whatever collateral cauſes may contribute to produce Cretinage, climate muſt ſurely be conſidered as a principal one. To aſcertain what, or whether any ſuch collateral cauſes really exiſted, requires much more information on the origin, nature, hiſtory, and perhaps anatomy of theſe people, than has yet been

conſi-

* In the Memoirs of the Manchester Tranſactions, Vol. 3.

communicated to the public. If climate alone produces this melancholy degradation of the human ſpecies, I acknowledge it to have much more penetrating and powerful effects than I had formed an idea of; and the circumſtance mentioned by Sir Richard, that in two or three generations, Cretinage may either be removed by emigration from the Pays de Vallais, or produced in the ſame period of time, by emigration to it, ſeems to indicate, that ſuch is really the caſe. Experiments highly intereſting and important might ſurely be made on this ſubject: and it is not a little extraordinary, that the Cretins ſhould have ſo long exiſted, and been ſo little known.

The arguments of Mr Hume againſt the influence of phyſical cauſes, I have already ſaid, appear to me rather plauſible than valid; they only prove, that ſuch phyſical cauſes may be counteracted by others, which, in civilized ſociety, are more powerful than themſelves. If Cretinage be irreſiſtible to the inhabitants, whether native or foreign, of the lower Vallais, that climate ſtamps a character on man, will hardly be again diſputed. T. S. N.

ON MATRIMONIAL DIFFERENCES*.

"Queſtion all who ſhall hereafter come to you with matrimonial complaints, concerning their behaviour in the time of courtſhip, and inform them that they are neither to wonder nor repine, when a contract begun with fraud, has ended in diſappointment." JOHNSON.

AS it is pretty generally acknowledged, that the holy ſtate of matrimony is not always attended with that happineſs which the parties who enter into it, have taught themſelves to expect, and as we find people in general rather eagerly diſpoſed towards it, notwithſtanding the many caſes of diſappointment among their neighbours, and eſpecially as of late ſome inſtances of matrimonial diſagreements have appeared in parties of high rank and diſtinction, it ſtrikes me that the man who could invent a remedy for thoſe diſorders, would confer a more laſting benefit on mankind than ever was conferred upon them. It may at firſt ſight, indeed, appear an impoſſibility. The ſubject is of a very complicated nature, involving many very important conſiderations, and neceſſarily connected with many ſtubborn prejudices. So that he who attempts a reformation will probably ſhare the fate of all other reformers, although he has ſo many more difficulties to encounter, and his object is of univerſal concern and benefit to his fellow creatures.

After thus expreſſing my ſenſe of the arduous taſk, I am aware that I ſign the condemnation of my own preſumption in attempting ſo vaſt an addition to human happineſs; but, indeed, I am far from flattering myſelf that I ſhall be able to ſucceed. I have only ſome few hints to throw out, rather of the negative than the poſitive kind, and ſhall rather ſtate what I think is not right, than propoſe a complete remedy. Obſervation will probably aſſiſt me in the former, but I much queſtion whether I poſſeſs inventive powers equal to the latter. However, I ſhall, without farther preface, communicate what has occurred to me on the ſubject; and the worſt I have to fear, is the being claſſed with thoſe numberleſs ſpeculators, whoſe object ſeems to be to ſhow the fertility of their invention at the expenſe of their experience. My ſchemes, indeed, will not be found quite ſo extenſive as theirs, and I hope I ſhall appear ſomewhat leſs confident in the ſucceſs of them.

I ſhall, therefore, principally confine myſelf to the cauſes of matrimonial miſery. Theſe are generally ſtated to be, the parties coming together from improper motives; from motives of intereſt, or of temporary paſſion; from the compulſion of friends on whom they depend; from youth and thoughtleſſneſs; and from age and ſecond child-

* The obſervations in this eſſay, apply chiefly to the neighbouring kingdom.

hood.

hood. Now, it appears very plain that all theſe parties cannot entertain that ſenſe of the contract which is entertained by perſons who unite from motives of affection, and with a mutual deſire to make each other happy. Hence my firſt objection, and indeed my principal one, is aimed at the contract itſelf as not being ſuited to the *different* parties who are to ſign it. At the time the form of matrimonial ſervice was compoſed, we may ſuppoſe that there prevailed a greater degree of equality in the diſpoſitions of perſons about to marry than we find now, and one form might very well ſerve for all. But the introduction of *genteel manners* into all ranks of life, and thoſe manners grafted upon vulgarity and ignorance, have occaſioned ſo great a variety of taſtes and diſpoſitions, that it would be really unreaſonable not to think that the preſent form of ſervice has become nearly obſolete, or only fit for the few who have been ſo economical as to hand down the virtues as well as the eſtates of their anceſtors to poſterity.

Can we, for example, expect that a man who has married a woman for no other object than her money, will regard his promiſe "to love her, and comfort her, honour and keep her in ſickneſs and health," when we know that the greateſt favour ſhe can do him, next to giving her money into his hands, is to give him an opportunity of burying her? When we ſee a young woman forced into the arms of an old dotard, for no other purpoſe than to obtain a title or a handſome jointure (by the bye this word ſhould be written *diſjointure*, as it is one of the preliminaries to a final ſeparation) are we to expect that ſhe will love, cheriſh, and obey ſuch a huſband? I might ſtate many other caſes for which our ſervice is obviouſly ill adapted. But the other day we read in the papers of a couple married, the man was eighty, and the woman ſeventy-ſix years of age. I believe them as fully inclined to fulfil their vows as one half of our faſhionable pairs, yet you will allow that there is ſcarcely an article in the ſervice that does not convey a ſatire on ſuch matches.

You will perhaps ſay, that theſe things are true, and that they afford ſufficient ground for making ſome alteration in the ſervice. I once thought ſo myſelf, and I tried the alteration; but it would not do. I omitted, and I added, and tried it in all various ways, but at laſt was obliged to be of opinion, that in the preſent ſtate of the faſhionable world, we want a form of ſervice for the various ranks of ſociety.

The preſent is far too good; it proceeds upon motives of religion, but that you know, is rather out of faſhion; and I am perſuaded no perſon of diſtinction would thank you for ſuppoſing him influenced by it in his conduct towards his wife. The phraſes uſed in it are alſo too looſe and general. *Love, honour*, and *obey!* There are not three words in the language, which admit of greater latitude. Firſt, as to *love*; moſt men of faſhion think they love their wives dearly, if they neither beat them, nor turn them of doors; and that love is perfectly conſiſtent with frequent abſence from home, occaſional galliantries with other ladies, and the diſtant reſpect of occaſional acquaintances. As to *honour*, their notions of that are very latitudinarian; I ſhall not enter particularly into them, but they are very frequently exemplified in the civil and criminal courts. With regard to *obedience*, which is principally expected from the fair ſex, I am ſorry to ſay, that it is a word of very lax and general interpretation, and is clogged with ſo many conditions and acts of mental reſervation, as to be rarely recognized in the ſenſe in which it appears to have been uſed by the compilers of our liturgy. One lady of faſhion profeſſes to obey her huſband in every thing conſiſtent with her own inclination: That is her ſenſe of obedience. Another thinks herſelf abſolved from all obedience, becauſe her huſband is a fool. A third conditions with him,

that

that if he will obey in ſome points, ſhe will in others.

Then the great miſchief is, that when a diſagreement takes place, and the contending parties chuſe to interpret the treaty in different ways, there is no third party to which the diſpute can be referred. No interference is admitted; or whenever attempted, it is not to the advantage of the diſputants, but always to the loſs and injury of the mediator, who of two friends, is ſure to make at leaſt one enemy. The parties, in fact, act preciſely like two high-ſpirited nations. They go to war, and expend all their force and ammunition, before they will liſten to terms of accommodation, which, after all, amount only to a truce, the parties ever after retaining a watchful jealouſy, and a dignified contempt for each other.

I have read ſomewhere lately, of a nation where the matrimonial contract laſts only for three years. They are, I remember, reckoned a nation of ſavages; but my faſhionable readers will I hope agree with me, that in this reſpect they have acquired a very conſiderable portion of civilization, and are very well qualified to "preſerve the accuſtomed relations" of the matrimonial ſtate. The term of three years may, indeed, be ſuppoſed rather too long, but it is ſtill ſhorter than the lives of moſt men, and comes nearer, than any nation has yet attempted, to the period, when, according to the manners of people of faſhion, the matrimonial treaty *virtually* expires. In compiling, therefore, forms of ſervice for the *beau monde*, the firſt and great object would be to limit the time to the probable duration of the affections of the parties. In the caſe of an old Lord marrying a young woman for a nurſe, there would be no harm in extending it "till death do us part," but in moſt other caſes, as that of a fortune-hunter marrying a dowager, or a child, it would be ſufficient if time were given for the regular transfer of the land and the three per cents. This, I think, could not, in all conſcience, be thought unreaſonable. As for the couples who came together they know not why, a clauſe might be introduced confining them only *durante bene placito*, that is, as long as they pleaſe, which I humbly apprehend would give ſatisfaction to a great many perſons who are apt to fall in love at firſt ſight, to be ſtruck with a pretty face, or who marry for a temporary convenience.

I have not preſumed to draw up any ſketch of theſe new ſervices, but confine myſelf, as I merely engaged, to ſome hints upon the ſubject, which others may improve upon. I ſhould, therefore, farther ſuggeſt, that all ſuch marriages be removed from the church, and performed in the drawing-room, the tavern, or any other ſuitable place. I propoſe this; becauſe I have ſometimes obſerved, that perſons who never go to church but when they are married, are ſo ſtruck with the novel appearance of the place, the ſolemn appearance of the parſon, and the facetious grin of the clerk, as to be quite confounded, and incapable of knowing what they are about. I propoſe it likewiſe in reſpect to tender conſciences, for really when a man is diſpoſed to take an oath which he has no inclination to keep, I had much rather he did it any where than at the altar. The glib enunciation at the cuſtom-houſe, or the juſtice room, where the only words you hear are, "So help you God! twelve pence;" would much better ſuit the faſhionable votaries of Hymen. Great reſpect ought to be paid to tender conſciences, and that the duties of the married ſtate ſhould be enforced by what may be termed an *act of uniformity*, has no doubt given great uneaſineſs to many ſcrupulous people of rank, who may naturally expect that ſome diſtinction ſhould be made between them and the vulgar. They might even, I think, (but I propoſe every thing with ſubmiſſion) be allowed to marry *upon their honour*, which would be equally binding with the form to which they are now obliged to ſubmit. If there be any objection to this,

it

it may probably ariſe from the miſtaken ſenſe of *honour*, or rather the many ſenſes in which it is uſed. *Valeat quantum valere poſſit.* This is an objection which it is not in my power to remove, and I throw it out to thoſe who can.

The farther neceſſity for a ſervice, ſpecially adapted to modern manners, appears from another conſideration. In all contracts, the breach of it by one party either incurs a penalty, or amounts to a diſſolution. Unfortunately, the compilers of the contract in queſtion, not foreſeeing that a time would come, when it ſhould be reckoned genteel for one party to break the contract, and yet very proper for the other to be bound by it, have made no proviſions for ſuch occurrences as are now frequent enough, and notorious enough. Theſe good men had no idea of pin-money, jointures, and ſeparate eſtabliſhments. They could not conceive that married perſons, living in the ſame kingdom, poſſeſſed of carriages and horſes, and enjoying the advantages of the fineſt turnpike-roads, ſhould never meet, unleſs by accident, and, when met, part without exchanging a word, or even a look of mutual eſteem. If they had, would they have put in ſuch words as "to have and to hold, for better for worſe, for richer for poorer, in ſickneſs and in health, to love and to cheriſh, till death do us part!" Certainly not; if they had foreſeen the changes and improvements introduced into the married ſtate by modern manners, they would not have expected impoſſibilities, nor thought of binding a man down to what he never intended to perform. Their ignorance in this reſpect may, however, be excuſed. The wiſeſt of men cannot know more than the age in which they live. They judged of Engliſh manners influenced by religion, not foreſeeing that foreign travel would ſoon introduce foreign manners, and that a man who has made a tour of Europe, ſhould think it his duty to import the moſt genteel of its vices, as a recompence for his long abſence, and a benefaction to the proſperity of his country.

There are many other hints I might offer on this ſubject. I might ſuggeſt the propriety of permitting more wives than one, in order to prevent domeſtic diſorder; and other improvements on the ſyſtem of marriage; but I have already made my letter too long. I hope, however, that what I have thrown out will have the due effect I propoſed, as well as incline thoſe who have more leiſure and greater abilities, to give the ſubject an attentive conſideration. Let it not be underſtood, that I wiſh to aboliſh entirely the preſent ſervice. Far from it. It is admirably calculated, for all who are ſerious, to execute the moſt important of duties from the moſt conſcientious of motives; who wiſh to add to the happineſs of their country by encreaſing the aggregate of domeſtic regularity; who wiſh to be regarded rather as good than great; and who, by an honourable conduct, add real dignity to an obſcure ſtation—but theſe are not the perſons of whom I ſpoke in the preceding part of my letter. I am, &c.

SERIO JOCOSUS.

ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY DR BEDDOES.

MORE active occupations have, I believe, finally diverted me from a deſign, which I long cheriſhed, and to which, after Mr Tooke's labours, I fancied myſelf equal—the deſign was ſuch an analyſis of our language as ſeems to me to conſtitute the eſſence of grammar. Thoſe who have not made the trial, will be ſurpriſed to find how little difficulty there is in reducing our abſtract words to a ſenſible or *objective* ſignification: I do not ſay, to their *primary* ſignification: for precedence may give riſe to frivolous diſputes here, as in other nice caſes.

You will perhaps indulge me with room

room to exemplify my manner of proceeding. We have a remarkable claſs of *noun ſubſtantives*, as they are called by grammarians; though, according to the mataphyſician, they are mere attributes or qualities; that is, they cannot ſtand by themſelves, but are ſupported by ſubſtances. The words I mean are *goodneſs*, *greatneſs*, and their fellows. We have ſimilar words, ending in *head*. *Onhead*, in old Engliſh, is *unity* (*one head*). It will not, I preſume, be denied that head (*caput*) is here uſed in compoſition. Now, in the other caſe, I ſuſpect, that it is part of the head which is uſed; the *noſe*, *neſs*, *nez*, French. Both words have been indifferently employed to mark the points of land, that are or have been conſpicuous. Will not this geographical analogy be admitted as a ſtrong confirmation of my opinion? If *neſs* be any part of the body, what part elſe can we imagine it to be, whether we regard ſound or ſituation? There exiſts an etymological, as truly as a moral ſenſe; and thoſe who have *acquired* the former, will feel by how very natural a tranſition two ſuch eminent members of the body natural, as the head and noſe, came to denote abſtract qualities.—I conjecture, that *thing* or *ding* will prove to mean ſome ſtriking object in one of its fixed corporeal ſenſes.

2. This analyſis, carried to its utmoſt extent, would conſtitute a reformed dictionary. Every perſon apprehends the mataphorical uſe of a term the better for knowing its original meaning; and how invariably have dictionary-makers diſſevered the ſoul of a word from its body! Thus, *ſpite* and *ſpit* (the culinary implement) are clearly the ſame word. To *ſpite* a perſon is to run a *ſpit* into his mind. The very metaphor, I think, occurs not unfrequently in the poetry aſcribed to king David; and Shakſpeare makes Hamlet reſolve to "ſpeak daggers."

To conſolidate HEED (*care*, *caution*) with HEAD, may appear too bold an adventure, even in etymology. The difference, however, in ſpelling is of no account, the preſent orthography being modern. I think, both words are ſpelled alike, by ſome old writers, *hede*. In uſe, there obtains ſufficient ſimilarity, at the preſent moment. *I do not* HEED (*head*) *that*. *I do not* MIND *that*. We ſay, *he puts a thing to* HEART; and, had it been ſtamped by uſage, *heart* would have paſſed juſt as currently as *head* for one of our verbs. *I* DO NOT HEART *that*. Certain languages have it ſo, or very nearly as every ſcholar knows.

3. The ſubſtantive verb, *am* (obſ. *eom*) *be* (obſ. *bee*) is, probably, ſome mode of motion or appearance; and, if traced higher, may turn on ſome animal, whoſe mode of motion is ſtriking. To *walk* (incedo), to *emerge* (evado), to *exiſt* (ſtand out), are, in Latin, perpetually ſynonimous with *to be*. In Greek, *to be* is the ſelf-ſame word as *to go*, though ſplit by grammarians and lexicographers.

4. To *alter* is a good example of a word retaining an objective ſignification in one dialect of a language, and not in another. To *alter*, means in German, to grow old.

The bookſellers, I think might render an eſſential ſervice to education and letters, by engaging ſome intelligent perſon to introduce, more and more, genealogies of ſignification into the common Engliſh dictionaries, as new editions are printed. To complete the inveſtigation of our words would take time; but, with a proper advertiſement, an imperfect, would, on one account, be preferable to a perfect dictionary: it would induce ſome to obſerve and think for themſelves.

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTERS BETWEEN PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON AND DR BIRCH,

RELATIVE TO THE HISTORIES OF SCOTLAND AND OF CHARLES V.

TO DR BIRCH.

Reverend Sir,

THOUGH I have not the good fortune to be known to you perſonally, I am ſo happy as to be no ſtranger to your writings, to which I have been indebted for much uſeful inſtruction. And as I have heard from my friends, Sir David Dalrymple and Mr Davidſon, that your diſpoſition to oblige was equal to your knowledge, I now preſume to write to you, and to aſk your aſſiſtance without any apology.

I have been engaged, for ſome time, in writing the hiſtory of Scotland from the death of James V. to the acceſſion of James VI. to the throne of England. My chief object is to adorn (as far as I am capable of adorning) the hiſtory of a period, which, on account of the greatneſs of the events, and their cloſe connection with the tranſactions in England, deſerves to be better known. But as elegance of compoſition, even where a writer can attain that, is but a trivial merit without hiſtorical truth and accuracy, and as the prejudices and rage of factions, both religious and political, have rendered almoſt every fact, in the period which I have choſen, a matter of doubt or of controverſy, I have therefore taken all the pains in my power to examine the evidence on both ſides with exactneſs. You know how copious the *Materia Hiſtorica* in this period is. Beſides all the common Hiſtorians and printed collections of papers, I have conſulted ſeveral manuſcripts which are to be found in this country. I am perſuaded that there are ſtill many manuſcripts worth my ſeeing to be met with in England, and for that reaſon I propoſe to paſs ſome time in London this Winter. I am impatient however to know what diſcoveries of this kind I may expect, and what are the treaſures before me, and with regard to this I beg leave to conſult you.

I was afraid for ſome time that Dr Forbes's Collections had been loſt upon his death, but I am glad to find by your *Memoirs* that they are in the poſſeſſion of Mr Yorke. I ſee likewiſe that the *Depeches de Beaumont* are in the hands of the ſame Gentleman. But I have no opportunity of conſulting your Memoirs at preſent, and I cannot remember whether the *Depeches de Fenelon* be ſtill preſerved or not. I ſee that *Carte* has made a great uſe of them, in a very buſy period, from 1563 to 1576. I know the ſtrength of *Carte's* prejudices ſo well, that I dare ſay many things may be found there that he could not ſee, or would not publiſh. May I beg the favour of you to let me know whether Fenelon's papers be yet extant and acceſſible; and to give me ſome general idea of what Dr Forbes's Collections contain with regard to Scotland; and whether the papers they conſiſt of are different from thoſe publiſhed by Haynes, Anderſon, &c. I am far from deſiring that you ſhould enter into any detail that would be troubleſome to you, but ſome ſhort hint of the nature of theſe Collections would be extremely ſatisfying to my curioſity, and I ſhall eſteem it a great obligation laid upon me.

I have brought my Work almoſt to a concluſion. If you would be ſo good as to ſuggeſt any thing that you thought uſeful for me to know, or to examine into, I ſhall receive your directions with great reſpect and gratitude.

I am with ſincere eſteem

Revd Sir, Yr m. ob. & m. h. St *Gladſmuir* WM ROBERTSON.

19 *Sept.* 1757.

TO DR BIRCH.

Dear Sir,

IF I had not conſidered a letter of mere compliment as an impertinent interruption to one who is ſo buſy as you commonly are, I would long before this have made my acknowledgments to you for the civilities which you was

ſo good as to ſhew me while I was in London. I had not only a proof of your obliging diſpoſition, but I reaped the good effects of it.

The papers to which I got acceſs by your means, eſpecially thoſe from Lord Royſton, have rendered my work more perfect than it could have otherwiſe been. My Hiſtory is now ready for publication, and I have deſired Mr Millar to ſend you a large paper copy of it in my name, which I beg you may accept as a teſtimony of my regard and of my gratitude. He will likewiſe tranſmit to you another copy, which I muſt intreat you to preſent to my Lord Royſton, with ſuch acknowledgments of his favours toward me, as are proper for me to make. I have printed a ſhort appendix of original papers. You will obſerve that there are ſeveral inaccuracies in the preſs work. Mr Millar grew impatient to have the book publiſhed, ſo that it was impoſſible to ſend down the proofs to me. I hope, however, the papers will be abundantly intelligible. I publiſhed them only to confirm my own ſyſtem, about particular facts, not to obtain the character of an Antiquarian. If, upon peruſing the book, you diſcover any inaccuracies, either with regard to ſtyle or facts, whether of great or of ſmall importance, I will eſteem it a very great favour, if you'll be ſo good as to communicate them to me. I ſhall likewiſe be indebted to you, if you'll let me know what reception the book meets with among the Literati of your acquaintance. I hope you will be particularly pleaſed with the Critical Diſſertation at the end, which is the production of a copartnerſhip between me and your friend Mr Davidſon. Both Sir D. Dalrymple and he offer compliments to you. If Dean Tucker be in town this Winter, I beg you would offer my compliments to him.

I am w. great regard Dr. ſir
Yr m. obdt & mſt. o. ſert
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Edinburgh, 1 *Jan.* 1759.

My addreſs is, one of the Miniſters of Ed.

TO DR BIRCH.

Dear Sir,

I BEG leave once more to have recourſe to your good nature and to your love of literature, and to preſume upon putting you to a piece of trouble. After conſidering ſeveral ſubjects for another Hiſtory, I have at laſt fixed upon the reign of Charles V. which contains the firſt eſtabliſhment of the preſent political ſyſtem of Europe. I have begun to labour ſeriouſly upon my taſk. One of the firſt things requiſite was to form a catalogue of books, which muſt be conſulted. As I never had acceſs to very copious Libraries, I do not pretend to any extenſive knowledge of Authors, but I have made a liſt of ſuch as I thought moſt eſſential to the ſubject, and have put them down juſt in the order which they occurred to me, or as I found them mentioned in any book I happened to read. I beg you would be ſo good as to look it over, and as your erudition and knowledge of books is infinitely ſuperior to mine, I doubt not but you'll be able to make ſuch additions to my Catalogue, as may be of great uſe to me. I know very well, and to my ſorrow, how ſervilely Hiſtorians copy from one another, and how little is to be learned from reading many books; but, at the ſame time, when one writes upon any particular period, it is both neceſſary and decent for him to conſult every book relating to it, upon which he can lay his hands. I am ſufficiently maſter of French and Italian; but have no knowledge of the Spaniſh or German tongues. I flatter myſelf that I ſhall not ſuffer much by this; as the two former languages, together with the Latin, will ſupply me with books in abundance. Mr Walpole informed me ſome time ago, that in the Catalogue of Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, there is a volume of papers relating to Charles V, it is No. 295. I do not expect much from it; but it would be extremely obliging if you would

would take the trouble of looking into it, and of informing me in general what it contains. In the Catalogue I have enclosed, this mark X is prefixed to all the books which I can get in this Country; if you yourself, or any friend with whom you can uſe freedom, have any of the other books in my liſt, and will be ſo good as to ſend them to Mr Millar, he will forward them to me, and I ſhall receive them with great gratitude, and return them with much punctuality. I beg leave to offer compliments to all our common friends, and particularly to Dean Tucker, if he be in Town this ſeaſon. I wiſh it were in my power to confer any return for all the trouble you have taken in my behalf——

Edinburgh, 13 *Decr.* 1759.

FROM DR BIRCH.

To the Rev. Dr Robertson, *at Edinburgh.*

Dear Sir *London*, 3 *Jany.* 1760.

Your Letter of the 13 Decr. was particularly agreeable to me, as it acquainted me with your reſolution to reſume your hiſtoric pen, and to undertake a ſubject, which from it's importance and extent, and your manner of treating it, will be highly acceptable to the public.

I have peruſed your liſt of Books to be conſulted on this occaſion; and after tranſcribing it have delivered it to Mr Millar; and ſhall now make ſome additions to it.

The new *Hiſtoire d'Allemagne*, by Father Barre, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Paris, publiſhed a few years ago in ſeveral Volumes in q°. is a work of very good credit, and to be peruſed by you; as is likewiſe the ſecond Edition of *Abrègè chronologique de l'Hiſtoire, & du Droit public d'Allemagne*, juſt printed at Paris, and formed upon the plan of Preſident Henault's *Nouvel Abrègè chronologique de l'Hiſtoire de France*, in which the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. will be proper to be ſeen by you.

The *Memoires pour ſervir à L'hiſtoire du Cardinal Granvelle*, by Father Rouper Leveſque, a Benedictin Monk, which were printed at Paris in two Vols. 12° in 1753, contain ſome particulars relating to Charles V. But this performance is much leſs curious than it might have been, conſidering that the Author had the advantage of a vaſt Collection, above an hundred Volumes of the Cardinal's original papers, at Bezançon. Among theſe are the papers of his Eminence's father, who was Chancellor and Miniſter to the Emperor Charles V.

Biſhop Burnet, in the *Summary of Affaires before the Reformation* prefixed to his *Hiſtory of his own time*, mentions a life of Frederick Elector Palatine who firſt reformed the Palatinate, as *curiouſly written* by Hubert Thomas Leodius. This book, though a rare one, is in my ſtudy and ſhall be ſent to you. You will find in it many facts relating to your Emperor. The Manuſcript was luckily ſaved when the library of Heydelberg was plundered and conveyed to the Vatican, after the taking of that city in 1622, and it was printed in 1624 at Francfort in 4to. The Writer had been Secretary and Counſellor to the Elector.

Another book which I ſhall tranſmit to you, is a valuable collection of State papers, made by Monſ. Rivier, and printed at Blois in 1665 in two vols f°. They relate to the reigns of Francis I, Henry II, and Francis II, of France. The indexes will direct you to ſuch paſſages as concern the Emperor.

As Monſ. Amelot de la Houſſaie, who was extremely converſant in modern hiſtory, has in the 1st Tomé of his *Memoires Hiſtoriques politiques et literaires*, from p. 156 to 173, treated of Charles V. I ſhall add that book to my parcel.

Varilla's Life of Henry II. of France ſhould be looked into, tho' that Hiſtorian has not at preſent much reputation for exactneſs and veracity.

Dr Fiddes, in his life of Cardinal Wolſey, has frequent occaſion to introduce the Emperor his contemporary, of which Bayle in his Dictionary gives

us

us an expreſs article, and not a ſhort one, for it conſiſts of eight of his pages.

Roger Aſcham, Queen Elizabeth's Preceptor, when he was Secretary to Sir Richard Moryſin, amb. from K. Edward VI. to the Imperial Court, wrote to a friend of his *a Report & diſcourſe of the affairs & ſtate of Germany and the Emperor Charles's Court.* This was printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the copies of that Edition are now very rare. However this will be ſoon made public, being reprinted in an Edition of all the Author's Engliſh works now in the preſs.

The *Epitres des Princes*, tranſlated from the Italian by Belleforeſt, will probably ſupply you with ſome few things to your purpoſe.

Vol. 295 among the Harleian MSS. contains little remarkable except ſome letters from Henry VIII's ambr in Spain in 1518 of which you may ſee an abſtract in the printed Catalogue.

In Dr Hayne's Collection of State papers, in the Hatfield hiſtory, p. 56. is a long letter of the Lord of the Council of Henry VIII. in 1546 to his ambr. with the Emperor.

TO DR BIRCH.

Extract from a letter of Dr Robertſon, dated College of Edinburgh, Oct. 8. 1765.

* * * I have met with many interruptions in carrying on my Charles V, partly from bad health, and partly from the avocations ariſing from performing the duties of my office. But I am now within Sight of Land. The hiſtorical part of the Work is finiſhed, and I am buſy with a preliminary book in which I propoſe to give a view of the progreſs in the State of Society, Laws, Manners, and Arts, from the irruption of the barbarous nations to the beginning of the ſixteenth century. This is a laborious undertaking; but I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be able to finiſh it in a few Months. I have kept the books you was ſo good as to ſend me, and ſhall return them carefully as ſoon as my work is done.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Travels into different Parts of Europe, in the Years 1791 *and* 1792: with familiar Remarks on Places—Men—and Manners. By John Owen, A. M. late Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College. 8vo. 2 vols. 14s. boards. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

SINCE Brydone wrote his elegant travels in Sicily, a degree of emulation has been excited among this claſs of writers, which has given birth to many productions that, on account of the manner in which they are written, independently of the information which they contain, may be peruſed with pleaſure by the ſcholar and the man of taſte.

Of this deſcription are the travels of Mr Owen, from which we ſhall ſelect a few extracts.

Deſcription of the ceremony of high maſs at St Peter's, Rome.

"High maſs was, on the day of the Nativity, performed by the Pope at St Peter's, where, on this occaſion, there is no admittance but in full dreſs—for his Holineſs, though ſtiling himſelf *the* "Servant of Servants," will not play off his holiday farces to any thing but bags and ſwords. In the different ſtages of this ceremonial, the attitudes of the Sovereign Pontiff were as ridiculous and varied as thoſe of a poſture maſter. They placed him in a low chair—ſtripped him to his flannel waiſtcoat, and ſeemed diſpoſed to ſhew him every indignity. This, as I imagined, for it was pantomime throughout—was to picture to us the humility of the Saviour. They did not, however, ſuffer him to continue long in this ſtate of degradation. He was ſoon reſtored to his former ſplendour; and paraded before us, as we knelt, diſplaying his handſome leg and ſlipper, with much apparent ſatisfaction. I happened to be poſted in an avenue which led to the grand altar, and therefore had an opportunity of obſerving cloſely every thing which was conveyed backwards and forwards by the numerous prieſts who attended. It was truly ludicrous to

to see five or six men in surplices, carrying with great solemnity as many dishes of dressed up napkins, and meeting an equal number, who were, with the same religious grimace, carrying off those that had been used.

"I will not dissemble the weariness I felt at the length of these ceremonies. His Holiness was, it must be acknowledged, an admirable actor; but the Cardinals did not support their parts with so good a grace; and a degree of coldness and indifferency pervaded the generality of the spectators—evidently portending some great approaching change. Devotion is certainly much on the decline. Subjects are handled in general conversation, which have little alliance with credulity and submission. In short, the pillars of papal tyranny seem loosening apace; and its ultimate subversion is an event which cannot long be delayed. In the present situation of things, the energy operating from within will be assisted by a powerful *impetus* from without; the majesty of Papal Rome is unquestionably and irrevocably doomed to fall, and great will be the fall of it."

Other instances are given of Romish superstition:

"It is surprising to see by how many arts the Romish priesthood study to amuse, and to profit by the credulity of their followers. The festival of St Antonio, not the Paduan Antony, the patron of fishes, but Antony the protector of horses, mules, and asses, afforded me a strong proof of the artifices of catholic imposture. This ceremony was performed in a public square. A priest in a surplice stood at the door of the church, and with a long brush, dipped, as often as occasion required, into a pail full of holy water, scattered this unction three times upon the horses, as they entered into the court. Here all the equipages of the nobility, no less than the horses of hire, are driven, decorated with ribbands. The priest received from the votaries of the Saint, large wax candles, money, &c. according to their choice or means; while he gave them in return, a small print of the Saint, and a slight sprinkle of holy water. I treated the ceremony with some degree of levity, and received a rebuke from a true son of the church; who told me of many fatal accidents which had befallen those who refused to have their horses carried to the benediction of St Antony.

"The church of the Jesuits also offers a scene of barbarous and absurd superstition. Within this church, the scourge is nightly used; and I have it from a catholic, who, I dare venture to affirm, has been of the number, that multitudes resort to the penance which is here administered. The lights are extinguished, and the penitents of both sexes offer their bare shoulders to whatever number of stripes their sins may appear to deserve. I have more than once resolved to acquaint myself of the fact; but, understanding that the stiletto would certainly dispatch me, were I found thus obtruding upon their solemn mysteries, I have concluded to admit the history upon the credit of my reporter."

Description of the public eating Houses of Vienna.

"In all these houses the custom is, to give every man his portion separate; insomuch that though numbers dine at the same table, they seldom dine in common. In almost all the dining-houses here, a bill of fare, containing a vast collection of dishes, is written out, and the prices affixed to each article. As the people of Vienna eat of variety, the calculation, at the conclusion of the repast, would appear somewhat embarrassing; this, however, is done by mechanical habit with great speed. The custom is for the party who has dined, to name the dishes, his quantity of bread and wine. The keller, who attends on this occasion, follows every article you name, with the sum which this adds to the calculation; and the whole is performed, to whatever amount, without ink or paper. It is curious to hear this ceremony, which is muttered with great gravity, yet performed with accuracy and dispatch. It is inconceivable how numerous these houses are in Vienna, to which we have in England nothing that corresponds exactly. There is something remarkably pleasant in this mode of living. An evening seldom passes in these houses without music, and the German dances have an air of vivacity and cheerfulness superior to all others.

"I have been often regaled by a strolling band at one of these houses; where, deeming myself totally unknown, I was accustomed to pass an evening hour. I usually entered this, wrapped in my cloak, and took my seat in a corner of the room, where I might register what passed without attracting notice. A principal

cipal part of my amuſement aroſe from the warm debates of ſome worthy citizens, who, having diſpatched the buſineſs of the day, were relaxing their minds with a little politics. I was diverted to hear theſe great perſonages regulating the affairs of empires—leading the combined armies into the heart of France, by a ſhorter cut than the Duke of Brunſwick had taken—making the rebels own their lawful king, and receive their expatriated princes. I had remarked, every night that I frequented this houſe, a little man of uncouth figure, and unpropitious phyſiognomy; and had obſerved him conſtantly twirling a large key over his finger, whenever he entered into converſation; and ſtriking this forcibly againſt the table, when he wiſhed to eſtabliſh his argument, or ſilence his adverſary. I was aſtoniſhed to find ſo much wit and pleaſantry in his diſcourſe. He rallied with much vivacity all nations, and all governments—but his own. He thought that France and Switzerland, which boaſted of the pureſt conſtitutions, had leſs liberty than the Auſtrians, whoſe conſtitution of government he owned was the worſt. "In Switzerland," ſaid he, "a man cannot ſpeak his ſentiments without hazard of impriſonment, nor in France without the danger of decapitation; while in Vienna a man may indulge himſelf in all freedom of remark, and runs no riſk, till he lends his aid to plots, cabals, and conſpiracies."

"There are, however, diſcontents at Vienna; and, were there all that freedom of ſpeech on which the orator inſiſted, the coffee-houſes would reſound with the complaints and remonſtrances of the people. On the various topics he ran over, he expreſſed himſelf with great vehemence, took much ſnuff, and ſmote frequently with his key. Some intelligence, which I picked up from the houſe, has acquainted me, that he has lately married a very pretty woman; and that every evening when he leaves her, he locks the door, and pockets the key. I will make no apology for theſe colourings after nature—however remote from the ſplendid ſcenes of life: my fortune has at preſent thrown me into thoſe walks of ſociety, where higher incidents cannot occur."

Letters for Literary Ladies. To which is added, an Eſſay on the noble Science of Self-Juſtification. 8vo. 4s. boards.

THIS pleaſing volume is well worthy the attention of female readers. The eſſay on Self-juſtification is a ſucceſsful attempt to imitate Swift in the ironical ſatyre. A ſhort extract will ſhow the writer's manner.

"Leſt amongſt infinite variety, the difficulty of immediate ſelection ſhould at firſt perplex you, let me point out that matters of *taſte* will afford you, of all others, the moſt ample and inceſſant ſubjects of debate. Here you have no criterion to appeal to. Upon the ſame principle, next to matters of taſte, points of opinion will afford the moſt conſtant exerciſe to your talents. Here you will have an opportunity of citing the opinions of all the living and dead you have ever known, beſides the dear privilege of repeating continually: "Nay, you never muſt allow that." Or, "You can't deny this, for it's the univerſal opinion—every body ſays ſo! every body thinks ſo! I wonder to hear you expreſs ſuch an opinion! Nobody but yourſelf is of that way of thinking." With innumerable other phraſes with which a ſlight attention to polite converſation will furniſh you. This mode of oppoſing authority to argument, and aſſertion to proof, is of ſuch univerſal utility, that I pray you to practiſe it.

"If the point in diſpute eſpecially be ſome opinion relative to your character or diſpoſition, allow in general that "You are ſure you have a great many faults," but to every ſpecific charge, reply, "Well, I am ſure I don't know, but I did not think that was one of my faults! nobody ever accuſed me of that before! Nay, I was always remarkable for the contrary; at leaſt before I was acquainted with you—Sir; in my own family—aſk any of my own friends; aſk any of them; they muſt know me beſt."

"But if inſtead of attacking the material parts of your character, your huſband ſhould merely preſume to advert to your manners, to ſome ſlight perſonal habit which might be made more agreeable to him; prove in the firſt place, that it is his fault that it is not agreeable to him.—His eyes are changed, or opened; but it may perhaps have been a matter almoſt of indifference to him, till you undertook its defence—then make it of conſequence by riſing in eagerneſs, in proportion to the inſignificance of your object; if he can draw conſequences, this will be an excellent leſſon—if you are ſo tender of blame in the veriеſt trifle, how unimpeachable muſt you be in mat-

matters of importance. As to perſonal habits, begin by denying that you have any; as all perſonal habits, if they have been of any long ſtanding, muſt have become involuntary, the unconſcious culprit may aſſert her innocence without hazarding her veracity.

"However, if you happen to be detected in the very fact, and a perſon cries, "Now, now, you are doing it!" ſubmit, but declare at the ſame moment, "That it is the very firſt time in your whole life, you were ever known to be guilty of it; that therefore it can be no habit, and of courſe no ways reprehenſible."

"Extend alſo the rage for vindication to all the objects which the moſt remotely concern you; take even inanimate objects under your protection. Your dreſs, your furniture, your property, every thing which is or has been yours, defend, and this upon the principles of the ſoundeſt philoſophy; theſe things all compoſe a part of your perſonal merit; all that, connected the moſt diſtantly with your idea, gives pleaſure or pain to others, becomes an object of blame or praiſe, and conſequently claims your ſupport or vindication.

"In the courſe of the management of your houſe, children, family, and affairs, probably ſome few errors of omiſſion or commiſſion may ſtrike your huſband's pervading eye; but theſe errors, admitting them to be errors, you will never if you pleaſe allow to be charged to any deficiency in memory, judgment, or activity, on your part.

"There are ſurely people enough around you to divide and ſhare the blame—ſend it from one to another, till at laſt, by univerſal rejection, it is proved to belong to nobody. You will ſay however that facts remain unalterable; and that in ſome unlucky inſtance, in the changes and chances of human affairs, you may be proved to have been to blame. Some ſtubborn evidence may appear againſt you; an eye-witneſs perhaps: ſtill you may prove an alibi, or balance the evidence. There is nothing equal to balancing evidence; doubt is, you know, the moſt philoſophic ſtate of the human mind, and it will be kind of you to preſerve it in the breaſt of your huſband.

"Indeed the ſhort method of denying abſolutely all blameable facts, I ſhould recommend to pupils as the beſt; and if in the beginning of their career of juſtification, they may ſtartle at this mode, let them depend upon it, that in their future practice it muſt become perfectly familiar. The nice diſtinction of ſimulation and diſſimulation, depend but on the trick of a ſyllable—palliation and extenuation are univerſally allowable in ſelf-defence; prevarication inevitably follows, and falſehood "is but in the next degree."

POETRY.

LA LIBERTA.

From Dr Burney's Memoirs of Metaſtaſio.

NISA! thy pow'r is flown,
I thank thee for thy cure;
The gods have mercy ſhewn,
Thy tricks no more allure.
From all thy chains I feel
My ſoul, at length, is free;
No dream I now reveal,
I wake to liberty.

All former ardor's fled,
Which petulance could move;
And that diſdain is dead,
Which maſks itſelf in love.
Nor does my colour change,
Whoe'er my name repeats;
When o'er thy face I range,
My heart no longer beats.

In dreams thou'rt now forgot,
And caſt on Lethe's brink;
And when I wake, thou'rt not,
The firſt on whom I think.
To diſtant climes I ſteer,
Nor miſs thee day or night;
Nor doſt thou, when thou'rt near
Or pain or joy excite.

Of all thy charms I now
Can calmly think and ſpeak,
Can trace each broken vow,
Nor means of vengeance ſeek.
Confus'd no more I ſeem
Whene'er I ſee thee near;
And ſhould'ſt thou be the theme,
Can rivals patient hear.

Now if thou angry look,
Or love and kindneſs feign;
Frowns undiſturb'd I brook,
And feel thy favour vain.

Thoſe lips however kind,
Have loſt their magic art;
Nor can thine eyes now find
The paſſage to my heart.

What pain or pleaſure gives,
What joy or ſorrow brings,
From thee no good receives,
From thee no evil ſprings.
Without thee I delight
In wood and flow'ry meads;
And with thee, hate the ſight
Of barren fields and weeds.

Nor does thy face, though fair,
At preſent ſo excel,
That I could ſafely ſwear
It has no parallel.
And let not truth offend,
Should I to think incline;
Some features I could mend
Which once I thought divine.

When firſt I drew the dart
(With ſhame my cheeks on fire)
Such torture tore my heart,
I thought I ſhould expire.
But to reſolve ſuch pain,
To fly oppreſſion's ſphere,
And ſway o'er ſelf to gain,
What ſuffering's too ſevere?

When caught in viſcous ſnare
A bird, himſelf to free,
Will ſome few feathers ſpare,
To gain his liberty.
But plumage will return:
Again he'll mount the ſkies;
Nor prudence has to learn,
By ſad experience wiſe.

But ſtill I know thou'lt ſay,
My cure is not complete:
As, tho' 'tis cold each day,
The tale I ſtill repeat.

My inſtinct is the ſame
As that of men who roam,
And with delight proclaim
The dangers they've o'ercome.

Thus ſoldiers, when return'd
Victorious from a war,
Tell how they laurels earn'd,
And proudly ſhew each ſcar.
And thus the galley-ſlave
Releas'd from cruel chains,
On ſhackles ſtill will rave
And ſhew their deep remains.

Of liberty I ſpeak
To pleaſe myſelf alone,
But not thy peace to break
Or to diſplay my own.
I ſpeak, nor aſk if now
My reas'ning pleaſes thee;
Nor care if calmly thou
Canſt bear to ſpeak of me.

I quit a fickle fair,
Thoul't loſe a heart that's true;
Nor do I know or care,
Who moſt has cauſe to rue.
But this I know, a ſwain
So true will ne'er be found;
But females falſe and vain
Throughout the world abound.

EPIGRAM.

'TWIXT John and his Wife, in lieu of affection,
Perpetual conteſt aroſe;
In judgment and taſte each aſſumed the direction,
And both were proceeding to blows:
When John exclaimed, Hold! my error I ſee,
Your argument's weighty and true;
You have taſte,--for in marriage you made choice of me;
I have none,—for I made choice of you.

TABLE

Of Native and Extraneous Foſſils, found in the Pariſhes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, in the County of Lanark. (From p. 806.)

As the greater part, if not all, of the Foſſils to be found in this county are mentioned in the Hiſtory of the Pariſhes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, by the Rev. Mr Ure, we ſhall exhibite them in a Table, referring to that work for a particular deſcription of them.

Earths and Stones.

Argillaceous
Potters Clay
Cam-ſtones
Bluiſh Pipe Clay
Blackiſh Gray Till, with vegetable impreſſions
Fire Clay
Till, full of Entrochi, ſhells, &c.
Hard black ſlaty Till
Uncommon Till, called by the miners *Maggy*
Inflammable Schiſtus
Argillaceous Breccia
Oſmund-ſtone
——— with Silicious or Calcareous Spar or Zeolite
White Steatites
Ditto, the fineſt perhaps in Britain

Ponderous Spar
Vitreous volcanic production
White fibrous Zeolite
Compact cryſtalized Zeolite
Beautiful radiated Cryſtals of Zeolite on Till
Limeſtone, replete with marine productions
Limeſtone Flag
Stammerers, limeſtone in detached maſſes
Fine white Limeſtone
Reddiſh Limeſtone, containing ſome iron, at Eaſt Milton
Limeſtone, containing Silenite and Manganeſe
Cannbuſlang Marble, dark grey ground, with ſhells
———————— reddiſh ditto
Semi-tranſparent Rhomboidal Spar
Opake reddiſh ditto
Pyramidical Spar, Philipſhill quarry
Priſmatic Spar, at Jackton. The cryſtals are hexahedral and trunkated
Fibrous calcareous Spar, at Kittochſide
Calcareous Incruſtations
Stalactites
Stalagmites
Recent Petrifactions of the Cryptogamia claſs of Plants in conſiderable variety
Barytes, or Ponderous Spar, both tranſparent and opake
——— hexahedral cryſtals in ſhape of a cock's comb
——— with rock cryſtals
——— hexahedral Priſms, terminating at each end in a pyramid of ſix ſides. A great variety of theſe appears to be found
Quartz nodules—vulg. Chuckie ſtones
Saxa Silicia
Whinſtone, containing quartz, felt ſpat, and ſhorl
Baſaltes
Petroſilex
Rock Cryſtal
Jaſper, faint yellow, ſtripped, and blotched with red
Grit, Cos Arenaria, Freeſtone
—— blotched with red ſpots
Argillaceous Grit
Milliſtone Grit, at Polliſken glen
Grit, containing ſhells, entrochi, &c.
Breccia Quartzoſa
Coal, Licuanthrax, both hard and ſoft
Cannel Coal
Petroleum
Pyrites in Nodules
Peat—Geanthrax
Foſſil Boletus.

Metallic Subſtances.

Hæmatites, in Rawhead Moor
Iron ſtone, fineſt near Edward's Hall
Calcareous iron-ſtone
———————— containing marine exuviæ
———————— Tetrahedral Priſms
Iron-ſtone Balls
———————— Ludus Helmontii, Septarium, or Waxen Veins
Varieties of ditto
Ætites, Eagle ſtone
Kidney ſtone, Butter ſtone—Theſe contain the beſt iron
Blood red Argillaceous Iron Ore, Keel, at Stonelaw
Galena, at the Eldrig.

Extraneous Foſſils.

Vegetable Impreſſions—Arundo or Bamboo of India
———————— Equiſetum
———————— Skeletons of Ferns or roots of plants
A number of other varieties
Branches of trees in a charred ſtate in coal
———————— in free-ſtone
Impreſſions of Exotic Pines
Varieties of ditto
Curious Exotic plant in coal near Torrence
Petrified Wood among the coal at Stonelaw
Impreſſions of the Bark of oak, elm, &c. in free-ſtone

Petrified productions of the Sea.

Shells—Univalves

Patella, or Limpet
——— with a ſmall ſlit
Orthoceratites, ſuperficie ſulcata
———————— lævi
Cornua Ammonis, ſmooth and round
———————— flat
Cochleæ Hilices
Chambered Nautilus
Nautilus
Turbo
Terebra
Buccinum
Trochus
Serpula planorbis.

Shells—Bivalves, both valves equal.

Cockle
Multarticulate Cockle
Muſcle
Microſcopic
Shells with unequal valves

Anomiæ læves
——— Striata
———————— varieties
——— Echinatæ
———————— of the ſize of a hen's egg
———————— limeſtone oyſters
Conechæ Piloſæ
Pecten
——— variety, ſmall and beautiful
Echini et Aculei Echinorum.

Entrochi.

Entrochi, ſcrew-ſtones, fairy-beads, witch-beads, limeſtone-beads, St Cuthbert's-beads—Nummuli Sancti Bonifacii
Varieties of ditto ditto

Aſtropodia
Siliceous ſubſtances, containing Entrochi, ſhells, &c.

Coralloides.

Junci Lapidei
Aſtroitæ
Fungitæ
Millepore
Eſcharæ, Retepori or Fan Coral.

Fiſhes Teeth.

Plectronites
Inſcifores
———— ſeveral varieties
Undeſcribed Foſſil.

STATE PAPERS.

WE ſhall finiſh the very important correſpondence between Lord Malmeſbury and M. Delacroix, ſee p. 874, by inſerting Lord Malmeſbury's credentials.

TRANSLATION *of the Credentials given to Lord Malmeſbury.*

[The Original is in Latin.]

G. R.

"GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly ſo many quarrels and diſſenſions, of reſtoring and conſolidating the public tranquillity; reſolved for this purpoſe to chuſe a man capable of a negotiation of this importance, and to inveſt him with full authority to complete ſo great a work, be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perſpicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear Counſellor James Baron Malmeſbury, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, inſpiring us with full confidence, we have named him; and he is appointed and conſtituted our true, certain, and accredited Commiſſary and Plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all reſpects, full and entire power, faculty, and authority; charging him beſides with our general and ſpecial orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the Miniſter or Miniſters, Commiſſioners, and Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, ſufficiently inveſted with equal authority, as well as with the Miniſters, Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries of the other Princes and States who may take part in the preſent negotiation, alſo inveſted with the ſame authority; to treat either ſeparately or together; to confer upon the means of eſtabliſhing a ſolid and durable peace, amity, and ſincere concord; and to adopt all reſolutions and concluſions; to ſign for us, and in our name, all the ſaid conventions or concluſions; to make, in conſequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he ſhall judge neceſſary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above mentioned work; to tranſact with the ſame force and the ſame effect as we ſhould be able to do if we aſſiſted in perſon; guaranteeing, and on our Royal word promiſing, that all and each of the tranſactions and concluſions, which ſhall be made and determined by our ſaid Plenipotentiary, ſhall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the beſt faith; that we ſhall never ſuffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give every thing more ſecurity and force, we have ſigned the preſent with our Royal hand, and affixed to it the ſeal of Great Britain."

Given in our Palace at St James's 13th October, year of grace 1796, and of our reign the 36th.

DECLARATION *of his Britannic Majeſty.*

THE negotiation, which an anxious deſire for the reſtoration of peace had induced his Majeſty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French Government, the King thinks it due to himſelf and to his people to ſtate, in this public manner, the circumſtances which have preceded and attended

tended a tranſaction of ſo much importance to the general intereſts of Europe.

It is well known that early in the preſent year, his Majeſty, laying aſide the conſideration of many circumſtances of difficulty and diſcouragement, determined to take ſuch ſteps as were beſt calculated to open the way for negotiation, if any correſponding deſire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his Miniſter in Switzerland, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the diſpoſitions of the French Government with reſpect to peace. The anſwer which he received in return was at once haughty and evaſive: It affected to queſtion the ſincerity of thoſe diſpoſitions of which his Majeſty's conduct afforded ſo unequivocal a proof; it raiſed groundleſs objections to the mode of negociation propoſed by his Majeſty (that of a General Congreſs, by which peace has ſo often been reſtored to Europe;) but it ſtudiouſly paſſed over in ſilence his Majeſty's deſire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the ſame time aſſerted a principle, which was ſtated as an indiſpenſable preliminary to all negociation; a principle under which the terms of peace muſt have been regulated, not by the uſual conſiderations of juſtice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit ſubmiſſion, on the part of all other powers, to a claim founded on the internal laws and ſeparate conſtitution of France, as having full authority to ſuperſede the treaties entered into by independent ſtates, to govern their intereſts, to controul their engagements, and to diſpoſe of their dominions.

A pretenſion in itſelf ſo extravagant could in no inſtance have been admitted, nor even liſtened to for a moment. Its application to the preſent caſe led to nothing leſs than that France ſhould, as a preliminary to all diſcuſſion, retain nearly all her conqueſts, and thoſe particularly in which his Majeſty was moſt concerned, both from the ties of intereſt, and the ſacred obligations of treaties: That ſhe ſhould in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world: And that ſhe ſhould be left at liberty to bring forward ſuch further demands, on all other points of negotiation, as ſuch unqualified ſubmiſſion on the part of thoſe with whom ſhe treated could not fail to produce.

On ſuch grounds as theſe it was ſufficiently evident that no negotiation could be eſtabliſhed: Neither did the anſwer of his Majeſty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the the diſcuſſion, ſince the mode of negotiation offered by his Majeſty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been ſtated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majeſty was, however, not diſcouraged even by this reſult from ſtill purſuing ſuch meaſures as appeared to him moſt conducive to the end of peace; and the wiſhes of his ally, the Emperor, correſponding with thoſe which his Majeſty had manifeſted, ſentiments of a ſimilar tendency were expreſſed on the part of his Imperial Majeſty at the time of opening the campaign: But the continuance of the ſame ſpirit and principles, on the part of the enemy, rendered this freſh overture equally unſucceſsful.

While the Government of France thus perſiſted in obſtructing every meaſure that could even open the way to negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to miſlead the public opinion throughout all Europe with reſpect to the real cauſe of the prolongation of the war, and to caſt a doubt on thoſe diſpoſitions which could alone have dictated the ſteps taken by his Majeſty and his auguſt ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all poſſibility of ſubterfuge or evaſion, and in the hope that a juſt ſenſe of the continued calamities of war, and of the increaſing diſtreſſes of France herſelf, might at length have led to more juſt and pacific diſpoſitions, his Majeſty renewed, in another form, and through the intervention of a friendly power, a propoſal for opening negotiations for peace. The manner, in which this intervention was received, indicated the moſt hoſtile diſpoſition towards Great Britain, and at the ſame time afforded to all Europe a ſtriking inſtance of that injurious and offenſive conduct which is obſerved on the part of the French Government, towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majeſty's name were nevertheleſs of ſuch a nature, that it was at laſt found impoſſible to perſiſt in the abſolute rejection of them, without the direct and undiſguiſed avowal of a determination to refuſe to Europe all hope of the reſtoration of tranquillity. A channel was therefore at length indicated through which the Government of France profeſſed itſelf willing to carry on a negotiation, and a readineſs was expreſſed (though in terms far remote from any ſpirit of conciliation) to receive a Miniſter authoriſed by his Majeſty to proceed to Paris for that purpoſe.

Many circumſtances might have been urged as affording powerful motives againſt adopting this ſuggeſtion, until the Government of France had given ſome indication of a ſpirit better calculated to promote the ſucceſs of ſuch a miſſion, and to meet theſe advances on the part of Great Britain. The King's deſire for the reſtoration of general peace on juſt and honourable terms, his concern for the intereſts of his ſubjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the conſequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every

every ſuch conſideration, and to take a ſtep which theſe reaſons alone could juſtify.

The repeated endeavours of the French Government to defeat this miſſion in its outſet, and to break off the intercourſe thus opened, even before the firſt ſteps towards negotiation could be taken, the indecent and injurious language employed, with a view to irritate, the captious and frivolous objections raiſed for the purpoſe of obſtructing the progreſs of the diſcuſſion; all theſe have ſufficiently appeared from the official papers which paſſed on both ſides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negotiation has afforded the moſt concluſive proof, that at no period of it was any real wiſh for peace entertained on the part of the French Government.

After repeated evaſion and delay, that Government had at laſt conſented to eſtabliſh, as the baſis of the negotiation, a principle propoſed by his Majeſty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the intereſts of his allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed that compenſation ſhould be made to France by proportionable reſtitutions from his Majeſty's conqueſts on that power, for thoſe arrangements to which ſhe ſhould be called upon to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of his allies, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe. At the deſire of the French Government itſelf, memorials were preſented by his Majeſty's Miniſter, which contained the outlines of terms of peace, grounded on the baſis ſo eſtabliſhed, and in which his Majeſty propoſed to carry to the utmoſt poſſible extent the application of a principle ſo equitable with reſpect to Europe, and ſo liberal on his Majeſty's part. The delivery of theſe papers was accompanied by a declaration expreſsly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majeſty's Miniſter was willing and prepared to enter, with a ſpirit of conciliation and fairneſs, into the diſcuſſion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other propoſal or ſcheme of peace which the French Government might wiſh to ſubſtitute in its place.

In reply to this communication, he received a demand, in form the moſt offenſive, and in ſubſtance the moſt extravagant, that ever was made in the courſe of any negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outſet of the buſineſs, when no anſwer had been given by the French Government to his firſt propoſal, when he had not even learned, in any regular ſhape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much leſs received from that Government any other offer or plan for peace, he ſhould, in twenty-four hours, deliver in a ſtatement of the final terms to which his Court would in any caſe accede—A demand tending evidently to ſhut the door to all negotiation, to preclude all diſcuſſion, all explanation, all poſſibility of the amicable adjuſtment of points of difference—A demand in its nature prepoſterous, in its execution impracticable; ſince it is plain that no ſuch ultimate reſolution, reſpecting a general plan of peace, ever can be rationally formed, much leſs declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for conceſſion in thoſe reſpects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reaſons which rendered it inadmiſſible, but having, at the ſame time, expreſsly renewed the declaration of his readineſs to enter into the diſcuſſion of the propoſal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's Miniſter received no other anſwer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours. If, in addition to ſuch an inſult, any further proof were neceſſary, of the diſpoſitions of thoſe by whom it is offered, ſuch proof would be abundantly ſupplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed. The mode of negotiation, on which the French Government inſiſted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The baſis of negotiation, ſo recently eſtabliſhed by mutual conſent, is there diſclaimed, and in its room a principle, clearly inadmiſſible, is re-aſſerted, as the only ground on which France can conſent to treat, the very ſame principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majeſty's firſt overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his Majeſty, but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the Government of France, however inconſiſtent with that on which they had expreſsly agreed to treat.

It is therefore neceſſary that all Europe ſhould underſtand, that the rupture of the negotiation at Paris does not ariſe from the failure of any ſincere attempt, on the part of France, to reconcile, by fair diſcuſſion, the views and intereſts of the contending powers. Such a diſcuſſion has been repeatedly invited, and even ſolicited, on the part of his Majeſty, but has been, in the firſt inſtance, and abſolutely, precluded by the act of the French Government.

It ariſes excluſively from the determination of that Government to reject all means of peace; a determination which appeared but ſtrongly in all the preliminary diſcuſſions, which

which was clearly manifeſted in the demand of an ultimatum, made in the very outſet of the negotiation; but which is proved beyond all poſſibility of doubt, by the obſtinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted: A claim that the conſtruction which that government affects to put (though even in that reſpect unſupported by the fact) on the internal conſtitution of its own country, ſhall be received by other nations as paramount to every known principal of public law in Europe, as ſuperior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common intereſt, to the moſt preſſing and urgent conſiderations of general ſecurity

On ſuch grounds it is that the French Government has abruptly terminated a negotiation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a reſolution to prevent its final ſucceſs. On theſe motives it is that the further effuſion of blood, the continual calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourſe among mankind, the prolonged diſtreſs of Europe, and the accumulated miſeries of France itſelf, are by the government of that country to be juſtified to the world.

His Majeſty, who had entered into the negotiation with good faith, who has ſuffered no impediment to prevent his proſecuting it with earneſtneſs and ſincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the ſolemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies ſhall be diſpoſed to enter on the work of general pacification, in a ſpirit of conciliation and equity, nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accompliſhment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered ſuch conſiderable ſacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretenſions of his enemies.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 27. 1797.

ANSWER *of the Court of Great Britain to the Spaniſh Declaration of War.* See p. 759.

THE open aggreſſions of Spain, the violence committed againſt the perſons and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the unprovoked declaration of war on the part of that power, have at length compelled his Majeſty to take the neceſſary meaſures for repelling force by force, and for vindicating the dignity of his Crown, and the rights and intereſts of his people.

At the moment of adopting theſe meaſures, his Majeſty feels it due to himſelf to remove every doubt which can be thrown on the indiſputable juſtice of his cauſe; and it will be eaſily proved, from the very reaſons adduced by the Court of Madrid, in ſupport of its declaration of war, that all the calamities which may enſue are ſolely to be attributed to the conduct of his enemies.

A ſimple reference to that declaration, and a bare enumeration of the vague and frivolous charges which it contains, would indeed be ſufficient to ſatisfy all reaſonable and impartial minds, that no part of the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain, has afforded the ſmalleſt ground of complaint, much leſs any motive ſufficiently powerful for adding to the preſent calamities of Europe all the evils of a new and complicated war.

The only difficulty of a detailed reply ariſes not from the ſtrength and importance of the complaints alledged, but from their weakneſs and futility—from the confuſed and unintelligible ſhape in which they are brought forward—and from the impoſſibility of referring them to any eſtabliſhed principle of juſtice, to any uſual form or topic of complaint between independent governments, or to any of thoſe motives which can alone create the painful duty of an appeal to arms.

The acts of hoſtility attributed to his Majeſty, in the manifeſto of Spain, conſiſt either of matters perfectly innocent and indifferent in their nature, or of imputed opinions and intentions of which no proof is adduced, nor any effect alledged; or laſtly, of complaints of the miſconduct of unauthoriſed individuals, reſpecting all which his Majeſty has never failed to inſtitute inquiry, where inquiry was neceſſary, and to cauſe juſtice to be done in the regular courſe of judicial proceedings. The very name of ſuch complaints affords a ſufficient anſwer to the concluſion attempted to be drawn from them by Spain; and his Majeſty might have been well juſtified in declining all further diſcuſſion on points, on which it was manifeſt, that no juſt motive of hoſtility could be grounded.

Such, however, was not his conduct. Anxious to avert from both Kingdoms the calamities of war, he has repeatedly and vainly propoſed to adjuſt, by friendly diſcuſſion, all points of difference which could ſubſiſt between the government of two nations whoſe real intereſts were the ſame, and who had an equal concern in oppoſing the progreſs of a common enemy.

This diſcuſſion having always been ſtudiouſly avoided by the Court of Madrid, it now remains only for his Majeſty to vindicate, in this public manner, his own cauſe, and to prove the futility of thoſe pretences by which that Court now ſeeks to colour its aggreſſion.

The *firſt* point brought forward to ſupport an accuſation of ill-faith, is the conduct of the King's Admiral at Toulon; who is charged with having deſtroyed thoſe ſhips and naval ſtores of the enemy which he could not carry away with him; and with having after-

afterwards undertaken an expedition to Corſica, without the knowledge or participation of the Spaniſh Admiral. To an accuſation of ſuch a nature, alledged as a ground for war between two great nations, it can hardly be expected that a ſerious anſwer ſhould be given. It is, perhaps, the firſt time that it had been imputed as a crime to one of the commanding officers of two powers acting in alliance, and making a common cauſe in a war, that he did more than his proportion of miſchief to the common enemy. And if it be really true, that ſuch a ſentiment was entertained at Madrid, certainly no other juſtification can be neceſſary for not inviting the officers of that Court to join in ſubſequent expeditions againſt the ſame enemy: At all events, it cannot be pretended that a co-operation between two allies (however cordial and ſincere,) in any one particular enterprize, could afterwards reſtrain either of them from undertaking ſeparately any other, to which his own force appeared in itſelf to be adequate.

The *ſecond* inſtance of ill faith, attributed to his Majeſty, is the concluſion of a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; a power with whom both the King as well as his Catholic Majeſty was perfectly free to contract any ſuch engagements; and with whom the Court of Madrid has actually concluded a ſimilar treaty, with this difference only, that the ſtipulations of the Britiſh treaty can give no ground of offence or injury to any other power, while the Spaniſh treaty contains an article (that reſpecting the navigation of the Miſſiſippi,) which if it could have any force or effect at all, would be on the part of Spain a direct breach of treaty with Great Britain, and a groſs violation of the important and unqueſtionable rights of his Majeſty and his people.

The ſame ill faith is ſaid to have been manifeſted in the unwillingneſs ſhewn by the Britiſh Government to adopt the plans propoſed by Spain for haſtening the concluſion of the war with France (but what theſe plans were it is not ſtated); and alſo in omitting to comply with an application, made by Spain, for pecuniary ſuccours, as neceſſary to enable her to act againſt the common enemy. The failure of ſuch an application cannot certainly be matter of ſurpriſe to any one, who conſiders the ſituation and conduct of Spain during the war. It can hardly be alledged, even as an excuſe for the precipitate peace concluded by Spain, not only without the knowledge of her allies, but in contradiction to repeated and poſitive aſſurances; but it is difficult to conceive how ſuch a refuſal can be made the ground of hoſtility towards Great Britain, or with what conſiſtency the inability of Spain, to proſecute the former conteſt, without pecuniary aid from its ally, can have become a motive of engaging gratuitouſly, in all the expences and difficulties of a new war againſt that very power.

With regard to the condemnation of the St Jago (a prize taken from the enemy by his Majeſty's naval forces), his Majeſty has only to reply to the injurious aſſertions on that ſubject in the Spaniſh manifeſto, that the claims of all the parties in that cauſe were publicly heard and decided according to the known law of nations, and before the only competent tribunal, and whoſe impartiality is above all ſuſpicion.

The conduct of his Majeſty reſpecting the naval ſtores, which were claimed by Spain on board Dutch veſſels, has been in like manner exempt from all blame, nor was any unneceſſary delay interpoſed reſpecting thoſe cargoes, till the equivocal conduct of Spain, and the ſtrong and juſt ſuſpicion of her hoſtile diſpoſitions, made it impoſſible for his Majeſty to conſent to ſupply her from the ports of his dominions with the means of acting againſt himſelf.

The *next* charge relates to the alledged miſconduct of ſome merchant ſhips, in landing their crews on the coaſts of Chili and Peru, with a view of carrying on there an illicit commerce, and of reconnoitring the country. On this it is to be obſerved, that thoſe views are not ſupported by any fact whatever; that if any act was in truth committed by individuals in thoſe territories againſt the laws of the government eſtabliſhed there, thoſe laws might have been enforced upon the ſpot; and that the Court of London has always been open to receive and redreſs all complaints of that nature. But that what is aſſigned in the manifeſto as a mere cover and pretext for fraud, namely, the exerciſe of the whale fiſhery by the Engliſh in thoſe parts, is not, as is there aſſerted, a right which the Engliſh "claim under the Convention of Nootka." It is one, which was not then for the firſt time eſtabliſhed, but ſolemnly recognized by the Court of Madrid, as having always belonged to Great Britain, and the full and undiſturbed exerciſe of which was guaranteed to his Majeſty's ſubjects in terms ſo expreſs as to admit of no doubt, and in a tranſaction ſo recent, that ignorance of it cannot be pretended.

Such, it ſeems, were the offences of the Britiſh Government, and ſuch the jealouſies and apprehenſions of Spain, during the time when the Courts of London and Madrid, were united in the bonds of alliance, and engaged in a common cauſe; and it is on motives

as

as frivolous as theſe, that the Court of Madrid began to project an offenſive alliance with the King's enemies; a deſign which it now profeſſes to have entertained from the moment when it ſeparated itſelf from the common cauſe, but which was long after that period diſguiſed under the moſt poſitive and explicit aſſurances of neutrality.

It is inſinuated, that the good offices of his Catholic Majeſty, for bringing about a general pacification, had been tendered to Great Britain, and had been refuſed. What degree of impartiality could have been expected from ſuch a mediation, the diſpoſitions which Spain now avows herſelf to have entertained at that period ſufficiently ſhew; his Majeſty exerciſed his undoubted right of judging for himſelf and for his people, how far a negotiation, commenced under ſuch auſpices, was likely to contribute to the honour and intereſt of his dominions; and he now finds the propriety of his deciſion confirmed beyond a doubt, by the conduct and avowals of Spain.

It is *next* ſtated, that in the proſecution of the war, in which Great Britain is engaged, her views ſeem uniformly to have been directed to the annoyance of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in America. In ſupport of this accuſation, are adduced an expedition directed againſt St Domingo, the conqueſt of the Dutch colony of Demerary, and the ſuppoſed eſtabliſhment of Britiſh commercial companies on the Banks of the Miſſouri, formed with a view of penetrating to the South Sea.

This latter point is one to which it is impoſſible to make a ſpecific anſwer, becauſe the Britiſh Government has no knowledge of any fact to which it can refer. Within the Spaniſh territory, the Spaniſh Government certainly poſſeſſes both the right and the power to prevent individuals from trading.—Within the American territory, his Majeſty's ſubjects have by treaty a right to ſettle and to trade; and they have alſo an expreſs right freely to navigate the Miſſiſſippi, by which the territories of Spain and of the United States are divided from each other. Unleſs, therefore, it can be ſhown that the Britiſh Goverment has authorized any ſettlement on the Spaniſh territory, this complaint can afford no pretence for hoſtility againſt his Majeſty.

With regard to the expedition againſt St Domingo, and to the conqueſt of Demerary, it is impoſſible to refrain from remarking that however highly the rights of neutral nations ought to be reſpected, and whatever delicacy his Majeſty might be diſpoſed to feel towards thoſe of a power ſo lately his ally, and not yet become his enemy—it is a new and hitherto unheard of claim of neutrality, which is to be circumſcribed by no bounds either of time or place, which extends equally beyond the date and beyond the limits of poſſeſſion, and is to attach not to the territories of a neutral power itſelf, but to whatever may once have belonged to it, and to whatever may be ſituated in its neighbourhood, although in the poſſeſſion of an actual enemy.

The ſubject, however, of St Domingo, deſerves to be more particularly adverted to, becauſe the attempt on the part of Spain to cede a part of that iſland to France, is a breach of that ſolemn treaty under which alone the Crown of Spain holds any part of its American poſſeſſions. The concluſion of ſuch an article, without the knowledge of an ally ſo deeply concerned as Great Britain in that ſtipulation, both in right and intereſt, was therefore an act, ſuch as would have juſtified any meaſures to which the Court of London could have recourſe; yet ſo earneſt was the King's deſire to maintain peace with Spain, that he repeatedly endeavoured to fix, by amicable diſcuſſion with that Court, the period when the right of Spain, to the territory ſo ceded, was to ceaſe, in order that any operation, which it might become expedient for his troops to undertake there, might be directed againſt the French alone: And although no explanation could ever be obtained from the Court of Madrid on this ſubject, his Commanders on the ſpot were reſtrained from acting, and did not act againſt the Spaniſh part of the iſland, till the ceſſion actually took place, by which it became, as far as the act of Spain could make it, a part of the territories of France.

To the accuſations which make up a greater part of the remainder of the manifeſto, reſpecting the detention or capture of merchant ſhips, or the violations of territory therein mentioned, it is ſufficient to reply, that in every caſe of ſuch a nature, which has been brought to the knowledge of the Britiſh Government, the moſt effectual meaſures have been inſtantly taken for inſtituting inquiry into the particulars of the tranſaction, for collecting the proofs neceſſary to aſcertain the fact on which the charge is founded, and for ſubmitting the whole to that regular courſe of proceeding in which juſtice is to be rendered in theſe caſes, according to the eſtabliſhed practice throughout Europe, and to the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaties between Great Britain and Spain.

Amidſt the wide and complicated operations of a naval war, extended over every quarter of the globe, it is not improbable that ſome diſorders and irregularities may have taken place, which the utmoſt vigilance of the Government could not immediately diſcover or repreſs; and that in the exerciſe of the undoubted right of a power at war, to

ſearch out and to ſeize the property of the enemy, the rights of neutral nations may, in ſome inſtances, have been unintentionally expoſed to temporary moleſtation. The ſame obſervation was not leſs applicable to Spain in her war with France; and the ſhort interval that elapſed ſince her declaration againſt Great Britain has amply ſhewn that ſimilar complaints will ariſe from her conduct in the preſent war.

The utmoſt that can be demanded, in ſuch caſes, of a power at war, is, that it ſhould ſhew itſelf ready, on all occaſions, to liſten to the remonſtrances and reclamations of thoſe whom it may have aggrieved, and prompt and expeditious in redreſſing their injuries, and in reſtoring their property: And in the readineſs of the Britiſh Government to fulfil theſe duties, in every caſe where they have been called upon to do ſo, even Spain herſelf may ſafely be called upon to bear witneſs. Nor would it be eaſy to cite a more ſtriking proof of the friendly diſpoſition of the King's Government, and of the particular attention manifeſted towards the rights and intereſts of Spain, than ariſes from an impartial examination of the detail of what has paſſed on this ſubject. It will be found that the cauſes of complaint, whether well or ill-founded, which have been brought forward, are much fewer than ever have occurred within the ſame period in former times. And the Court of Spain, when called upon to ſpecify particulars on this head, is obliged to have recourſe to an allegation of the depredations of Corſican privateers.

There remains but one ground upon which the Court of Spain pretends to account to to the world for the raſh and perfidious ſtep which it has taken in declaring war againſt England, and to excuſe to all Europe the calamities which cannot fail to reſult from ſuch a meaſure; the ſuppoſed decree of arreſt aſſerted to have been iſſued againſt the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at the Court of London. The fact, to which this relates, muſt have been groſsly miſtaken, before it could be made to appear, even in the eyes of Spain, a fit motive for the ſlighteſt repreſentation or complaint, much more a juſtifiable cauſe of war between the two kingdoms.

By the ſtreſs which is laid upon this tranſaction, who is there that would not be led to imagine that the law-ſuit commenced againſt the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, was attended with ſome peculiar circumſtances of perſonal indignity? That the inſult was intentional, and originated with the Britiſh Government? Or that, on being appriſed of the offence, the Court of London had ſhewn ſome unwillingneſs or delay in proceeding to the proſecution of the parties concerned in it?

Who but would be aſtoniſhed to learn that the proceſs itſelf was no more than a ſimple citation to anſwer at law for a debt demanded? that the ſhewing this proceſs was the miſtaken act of an individual, who was immediately diſavowed by the Government, and ordered to be proſecuted for his conduct, and who made (but made in vain) repeated and ſubmiſſive application to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador for forgiveneſs and interference on his behalf? That caſes of the ſame nature have frequently ariſen in England, from the ignorance of individuals, and from the ready appeal to the laws, which the happy conſtitution of the country admits and authorizes, without the previous intervention or knowledge of any branch of the Executive Government? And that in all ſimilar caſes, and particularly by one which had occurred only a few weeks before, preciſely the ſame meaſures have been purſued by the Government, to vindicate the privileges of Foreign Miniſters, and have uniformly and without exception been accepted as completely adequate to that object, and ſatisfactory to the dignity and honour of the Sovereign whom the caſe concerned?

Such then are the frivolous motives, and pretended wrongs, which Spain has choſen to aſſign as the juſtification of her declaration of war againſt Great Britain: Such are the topics of complaint upon which his Majeſty has offered the moſt unequivocal explanation; upon which he has long and earneſtly endeavoured to perſuade the Court of Madrid to enter into a full and amicable diſcuſſion, for the purpoſe of averting from his own ſubjects, from thoſe of his Catholic Majeſty, and from Europe, the extremities of war.

When upon grounds of ſuch a nature, and with the offer of a negotiation repeatedly preſented to its choice, a power has wilfully and wantonly choſen a war, in which its proſperity, its happineſs, and its ſafety are hazarded, and in which it will have as much to fear from the ſucceſs of its allies, as from that of its enemies—it ſurely is not too much to preſume that, even in its own eyes, that power is not juſtified even for the proceeding which it has adopted, and that there muſt be ſome unaſſigned motive of irreſiſtible neceſſity, which induces it to purſue meaſures alike inconſiſtent with its intereſt and with its honour.

It will be plain to all poſterity—it is now notorious to Europe, that neither to the genuine wiſhes, nor even to the miſtaken policy of Spain, her preſent conduct is to be attributed; that not from enmity towards Great Britain, nor from any reſentment of paſt or apprehenſion of future injuries, but from a blind ſubſervieney to the views of his

Majesty's enemies, from the dominion usurped over her Councils and actions by her new allies, she has been compelled to act in a quarrel, and for interests, not her own, to take up arms against one of those powers, in whose cause she had professed to feel the strongest interest; and even to menace with hostility another, against whom no cause of complaint is pretended, except its honourable and faithful adherence to its engagements.

Under these circumstances, his Majesty forbears to enumerate the several grounds of just complaint which he had occasion, on his part, to prefer to the Court of Madrid, since the conclusion of the peace between France and Spain, the many and gross instances of unjust partiality towards his enemies; of undue protection afforded to their ships; and of injuries committed, and allowed to be committed, on those of his Majesty and his subjects.

Confident of having acquitted himself to the world of any share in originating the present war, he finds, in the manifest and unprovoked aggression of the enemy, a sufficient cause for calling forth the resources of his kingdoms, and the spirit of his subjects; and he commits to the Divine Providence the issue of a contest, which it was to the last moment his earnest endeavour to avoid, and which he now ardently desires to bring to a speedy and honourable termination.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

KING'S MESSAGE.

Dec. 12. *Mr Secretary Dundas* announced from the bar, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to deliver to the House a most gracious communication, of which the following is the substance:

"G. R.

"His Majesty is concerned to acquaint the House of Commons, that notwithstanding his anxious endeavours to preserve peace with the Court of Spain, these endeavours have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked declaration of war on the part of the Catholic King.

"While his Majesty lamented the necessity of extending the calamities of war, he had the satisfaction to reflect, that nothing had been omitted on his part (consistently with the dignity of his crown, and the security of his dominions) to continue the blessings of peace with his Catholic Majesty! and he hoped that the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom of Parliament, and the resources of the country will enable him to repel this unprovoked aggression."

Mr Dundas then moved, that his Majesty's most gracious communication be taken into consideration to morrow.—The message was accordingly ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr Secretary Dundas next presented the Spanish Declaration of War against this country.

CENSURE OF THE MINISTER.

14. *Mr Fox* rose to make his promised motion relative to the sums transmitted to the Emperor of Germany, without the authority of Parliament. He began by stating, that notwithstanding the importance and magnitude of the subject, he should not occupy much time in the statement he felt it his duty to detail to the House, because great part of his arguments had been anticipated by the two discussions that had already taken place. (p. 851.) Valuing, as he did, the British constitution, he should assert, rather than argue. With respect to the grounds, they were no other than these: *That this is a limited, and not an arbitrary monarchy*; and that it was *the peculiar province of the House to judge of the expences of the State, in granting sums to his Majesty for special purposes.* This was the principle he meant to assert. He next anticipated the defence which would be made, and the fires that would be laid on Votes of Credit and Extraordinaries; but he asserted that these expedients were not strictly constitutional, and ought to be reduced to the smallest possible compass. In support of this principle, he read several extracts from "The Precedents of Parliament," the work of the learned and ingenious gentleman at the table (Mr Hatsell.) In this publication, Votes of Credit are represented as a mischievous exception from the constitution, only to be justified by "fatal necessity." Having made these general remarks, Mr Fox considered the subject in two points of view—1*st*, "Whether the expence was fit at all to have been incurred?" and 2*d*, "Admitting the expence to have been fitly and wisely incurred, whether it ought to have been applied without the previous consent of

Parliament?" The firſt queſtion, he ſaid, he ſhould leave entirely out of the conſideration of this day, and confine his obſervations to the ſecond of theſe queſtions. The firſt ſum to which he called the attention of the Houſe, was—that tranſmitted for the ſervice of the army under the Prince of Conde. When we had openly raiſed and ſupported emigrant corps, why not mention the ſpecific appropriation? It appeared, that from September 1795, to February following, money to the extent of 200,000l. had been tranſmitted. Out of the Vote of Credit 1795? No ſuch thing; it was defrayed out of the Vote of Credit for 1796. Examine, he ſaid, this Vote of Credit, and it will appear that it is for ſervices proſpectively for defraying "ſuch ſums as may hereafter be required, and not provided for by Parliament." He would admit, for the ſake of argument, the neceſſity of money to ſave Germany during the receſs. Parliament was called at the uſual time, and even during its ſitting, the ſlighteſt intimation of the neceſſity was not communicated; but miniſters, in violation of their duty, and in contravention of law, did tranſmit money to the Emperor. This could only be done under the brilliant ſucceſs of the Auſtrian arms, with a view to eſtabliſh a precedent, which, if paſſed in ſilence, would furniſh a precedent for ſetting aſide the authority of Parliament, and that principle of the conſtitution which makes the Houſe of Commons the ſole judges of the expediency and diſtribution of ſupplies; or the miniſter thought himſelf a better judge of propriety and expediency than the Houſe. Without any diſparagement to the abilities of the right hon. gentleman, he would affirm his incompetency to judge; and he aſked the Houſe, whether they would ſuffer a miniſter to ſay he is a better judge of the prerogative of the Crown, and the privileges of Parliament, than the Houſe itſelf? The next queſtion he aſked was, Whether the expence was to be conſidered from the iſſue of the money, or the date of the bills? he ſhould preſume the date of the bills, as being the more favourable mode. The bill for the firſt ſum (77,000l.) bore date the 20th of May. Was it not, he aſked, fair to infer, that the bill which was drawn on the 20th muſt have been known to the parties on the preceding day, the very day on which Parliament was prorogued. Except the above ſum, it appeared that the whole (above 120,000l.) had been tranſmitting during the ſitting of Parliament. The next topic on which the right hon. gentleman animadverted, was the loan to the Emperor of 4,600,000l. The advocates for that loan expatiated on the honour and punctuality of the Houſe of Auſtria, and it now turned out that we have ſince lent the Court of Vienna a ſum exceeding three times the intereſt. With reſpect to the preſent attack upon the conſtitution, he met it more boldly than any other, for it was practiſed without the reprobation of the Houſe; the conſtitution might be conſidered as a dead letter. He now remarked upon the gigantic ſtrides which the Crown was making on the privileges of that Houſe, and of the liberties of the people, in conſequence of the vaſt increaſe of revenue; the war eſtabliſhment; the creation of a new ſpecies of treaſon; the cruel puniſhments inflicted for offences not of an aggravated nature; the enormous military eſtabliſhments; and, in addition to theſe engines of power, if the Executive Government can appropriate the public money, where does there remain the ſmalleſt ſafeguard for preſerving the conſtitution? With reſpect to the Vote of Credit, he ſaid he had ſhewn that it had a proſpective operation; but if it had not, the money had not been applied to the ſpecific purpoſe. If ſuch a defence was ſet up, miniſters were equally culpable, and incur an aggravation of the offence. Some gentlemen, Mr Fox ſaid, might be of opinion, that he beſt conſulted the preſervation of the conſtitution, by moving for an act of indemnity. He, for one, would not ſupport any propoſition to that effect. The only courſe which the Houſe could take was, to declare their ſentiments plainly and decidedly on the tranſaction. Mr Fox then moved a reſolution to the following effect, that "his Majeſty's miniſters having tranſmitted various ſums of money to his Imperial Majeſty and the Prince of Conde, without the conſent of Parliament, have acted contrary to their duty, and in violation of the conſtitutional privileges of this Houſe."

Mr Alderman Combe ſeconded the motion, in a ſpeech of ſome length. To the repeated drains of ſpecie to the Continent, he ſaid, were to be aſcribed the great mercantile embarraſſments in the city,

city, and the limitation of discounts at the bank.

Mr Pitt said, as he considered himself as put upon his defence by the right hon. gentleman opposite, he trusted that the House would suspend their opinion of the transactions imputed to him, until they heard what he had to offer in justification, or at least in extenuation of his conduct. The facts on which he meant to ground that defence were, the practice of his predecessors, and the precedents that bore an analogy to the present case. On the relevancy and validity of these practices and precedents, it was for the House, and not for him to decide. After this preface, he proceeded to reply distinctly to the heads of the charge contained in the opening speech. It was, he said, an acknowledged principle, that all grants should proceed from the Commons, and that all sums are under their controul; but the public service could not be performed in point of practice, if extraordinaries for unforeseen services were not to be admitted. From the days of King William, through a succession of reigns, and under various administrations, the uniform practice had been sanctioned and confirmed; to arraign the practice, was to traduce the conduct of every administration since our constitution attained its matured state. A vote of credit, he contended, was applicable to any service the exigency of affairs may require. The money so appropriated was of an assignable nature, and came within the spirit and letter of the vote of credit. He was aware that responsibility did exist for the exercise of a legal discretion given to the Executive Government, subject to the controul of Parliament. The House would not forget the circumstances that led to the distribution being necessary; and if he had departed from the principles laid down, and exercised an intemperate discretion, the deviation from the established practice was not, he declared, the effect of design, but an error of judgment. To establish the utility and expediency of the distribution, he reverted to the situation of the hostile armies in July last. The rapid progress of the French into the heart of Germany; and the unfortunate, though heroic retreat of the Austrian army, marked the expediency. The turn was instantaneously given to the tide of affairs: the astonishing victories atchieved by that gallant army, and their rapid pursuit of the enemy, demonstrated the utility of the measure. Who would put nine or even twelve hundred thousand pounds in competition with these successes, produced by British money. Whatever this country had transmitted it was only lent, but even if it had been given to a much larger amount, the service has amply repaid us. There was not, he believed, an individual in the country who did not feel a sympathy in the magnanimity of the Court of Vienna; where was the man to be found who would not exult in furnishing the sinews of war, which Austria had wielded with so much honour to herself, and interest to an admiring world? The Right Hon. Gentleman next explained the circumstances that induced him to abandon the idea of a public Loan, and to adopt extraordinaries, which were (the publicity attending the former mode) the consequent depreciation of credit at home, and the mischievous effects of these transactions being known to the enemy. With respect to "the violation of the privileges of Parliament, and the transaction being done under the auspices of the Austrian successes," for the creation of a precedent he positively denied, and declared that the precedent was not attempted to be established under any such phantoms of delusive glory, but from a zeal for the public service and the good of the country; a zeal which neither hope nor fear should induce him ever to suppress. Had the country, in a state of despondency, yielded to the pressure of calamity, the enemy would have been inspired with confidence, and conquered our ally to whom we were linked by honour and policy. By continuing our succours, the brave Austrians, who had endured adversity, were induced to continue their efforts, and eventually retrieved prosperity. After begging of the House to view the transaction in the aggregate, and not according to dates, or issues, and affirming that it was only following up the pledge of the House to give assistance according to exigencies, he quoted a variety of cases to prove, that money had been repeatedly given for the assistance of foreign powers, in Votes of Credit and Extraordinaries. The first of importance to his point, Mr Pitt mentioned, was about the beginning of the reign of King William, in the year 1701, when a motion

tion was made and carried, for the payment of a certain ſum advanced to foreign troops, not provided for by Parliament. The troops alluded to were Swedes; and the vote paſſed without oppoſition. In the reign of Queen Anne, when the Whig intereſt was triumphant, and in the hey-day of their ſpleen, puſhed their animoſities too far, there were ſeveral corroborating precedents. In the years 1704 and 1705, a reſolution paſſed, approving of the application of money advanced by a Vote of Credit to Foreign Troops, and not provided for by Parliament. In the year 1706, there was a very remarkable precedent in his favour, to which he begged the particular attention of the Houſe. There were accounts preſented to the Houſe of three ſums for Foreign troops—and not provided for by Parliament. The firſt was to the Duke of Savoy—the ſecond was by way of Loan to the Emperor—and the third was a ſum granted by the Miniſter for the time being, to the Landgrave of Heſſe—and not provided for by Parliament. Theſe ſums had been advanced through the medium of a Vote of Credit; and a reſolution of the Houſe was paſſed—without the ſmalleſt murmuring, approving of the meaſure. There was a curious fact, perfectly analogous to the preſent caſe—The ſums to the Duke of Savoy and the Landgrave of Heſſe had been advanced during the recels of Parliament; and that to the Emperor in the interval between two ſeſſions, and a vote paſſed, approving of the meaſure. All theſe tranſactions, as may be ſeen in the Hiſtory of the times, paſſed in ſilence. The buſineſs was afterwards brought forward by Gentlemen of the Oppoſition in thoſe days, and became the ſubject of a ſerious parliamentary inquiry. But the enemies of the Miniſter were foiled in their attempts, and, inſtead of a motion of cenſure, a reſolution was paſſed, as may be ſeen in the journals, in ſubſtance as follows:

"That the Money thus advanced by a "Vote of Credit had not only operated "the Salvation of Savoy, the neceſſary "ſupport of the Landgrave and the Em"peror, but greatly contributed to the "Honour of England, and the Glory of "Europe."

There are more precedents in the year 1707 and 1712, for Exceedings granted by a Vote of Credit to the Duke of Savoy, not provided for by Parliament, and which the Houſe alſo, when informed of the circumſtance, made good.

In the year 1718, in the reign of George I. there appears another remarkable inſtance, approving not only of a general Vote of Credit, but in ſupport of the money advanced through that medium, both for the augmentation of his Majeſty's forces, and for payment of Dutch troops. In 1734, there paſſed a motion, granting a Vote of Credit for the General State of affairs, without limiting Miniſters to any thing particular. In 1742, another inſtance occurs reſpecting the advance of money, not provided for by Parliament. In 1746, the Miniſter advanced, by a Vote of Credit, a ſum to the Duke of Aremberg, to put foreign troops in motion. This aroufed the oppoſition, who moved a cenſure againſt Mr Pelham, the Miniſter for the time being, and a man of the greateſt reſpectability. It was ſtopped by the previous queſtion, and the expences queſtioned, ordered to be made good. The vote of cenſure on this ſubject was renewed, as deſcribed by Lord Carteret; but not only was it negatived, but, after the peruſal of the reſolution of 1707, they highly approved of the meaſure; and ſtated that the foreign troops put in motion were then neceſſary for the ſafety of Europe. There are many inſtances during the laſt German war, in which there is clear proof by documents produced, that different ſums had been diſpoſed of in the manner already deſcribed, without the previous ſanction of Parliament. But to proceed to more recent circumſtances, in which the uſage of Parliament was more immediately forcible, becauſe within the recollection of all who heard him. In the year 1787, there were ſums advanced by a Vote of Credit for the recovery of Holland, not provided for by Parliament. Mr Pitt now threw himſelf entirely on the candour and juſtice of the Houſe, and declared that he had rather ſink under their cenſure, than have the painful reflection of having ſacrificed the intereſts of his country.

Mr Bragge oppoſed the motion of Mr Fox. He ſaid, That the meaſure of advancing to the Emperor ſums of money, which, by the accounts upon the table, appeared to have been ſent to him, tho' not to be drawn into precedent but in caſes of ſpecial neceſſity, was, under the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, a juſtifiable

tifiable and proper uſe of the diſcretion veſted in Miniſters by the Houſe, and was calculated to produce conſequences, which have been highly beneficial to Europe in general, and to this kingdom in particular.

Mr Thornton ſtated, he had at firſt thought a bill of indemnity neceſſary for the Miniſter; but from the precedents quoted by him, was now convinced that it was not ſo.

Alderman Luſhington ſaid, that the Common Hall, which had been called in the morning upon the ſubject now in debate, did not contain a ſixth part of the Livery; and the ſenſe of a Common Hall, it was well known, was generally contradicted by any other mode of taking the opinion of the city. He had declared, that he would not promiſe his verdict before he had heard the defence of the accuſed; and he now thought the miniſter juſtified by the terms of the vote of credit.

Mr Alderman Curtis expreſſed the ſame opinion with reſpect to the conduct of the miniſter.

Mr Sheridan ſaid the real point to be decided lay in a very narrow compaſs—Had they proved the fact charged, and had they rightly ſtated the principle relative to it? He was ſurpriſed to hear the precedents treated as rules which could only be exceptions, and, if true to the extent they were ſtated, could not overcome the Conſtitution. But they were not true even to that extent. The money ſent to the Emperor in 1706, amounted only to 47,000l. and that was paid to a General commanding an united army of Britiſh and Germans; the promiſe to give which was not made while Parliament was ſitting. The demand from Savoy, on which another of the pretended precedents was founded, was not made while Parliament was ſitting; and though Turin was then actually beſieged, Mr Secretary Harley had replied that it was "hardly practicable" to give 50,000l. conſiſtently with the Conſtitution of England; nor did the Queen ſend it without ſtipulating to deduct it from a ſubſidy already ſtipulated by Parliament; ſo that, in fact, no money was granted by Parliament. The money applied in 1742 was during the vacation of Parliament; and upon that occaſion, a diviſion took place in the Houſe of 145 to 259. Extreme neceſſity was the plea for that meaſure; for the preſent there could be none; miniſters might have had that conſtitutionally granted which they choſe to ſeize illegally. The precedent of 1787, when money was iſſued for Holland, was alſo during the vacation of Parliament, and the neceſſity was then preſſing: that ſum was alſo accounted for as ſecret ſervice money, upon the oath of the ſecretary of ſtate. The miniſter took the ſilence of oppoſition on the budget night for an argument in his behalf, as if they were bound to the law of "Hue and Cry," like perſons who, having been robbed, intended to bring actions againſt the county. Not one of all his boaſted precedents was of any value. The vote of credit was aſked for future, not for paſt expences; and the account of 341,000l. paid to the Paymaſter-General, was virtually a falſe one; for this money appeared as if paid to Britiſh, inſtead of foreign troops. Without looking coarſely at the direct means of corruption, what reſpect was to be had for that miniſter, under which juries were reviled; courts of juſtice declared by the firſt penſioner of the crown to be ſchools for treaſon; the military ſeparated from their fellow ſubjects; the mouths of the people ſtopped, and at laſt, the guardianſhip of the public purſe taken from the Houſe of Commons? If the Houſe did not check this career, he ſhould conſider them as not only accomplices in this crime, but partakers in the effect of it.

Sir W. Pulteney would not long detain the Houſe from their deciſion. It was agreed on all hands, that the right of granting money exiſted only in Parliament, while the doubt as to the right of diſtribution was ſuſtained by the two exceptions to their general care—the vote of credit, and the extraordinaries. Such was the jealouſy of the Houſe as to money affairs, that formerly, when the Lords altered any pecuniary bill, it was the cuſtom literally to kick it out of the Houſe: we were now grown more polite, and only threw it aſide. The Houſe of Lords, to be ſure, had no places to give away; but why would we endure that from miniſters which we would not from the Upper Houſe? He really believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not aware, the other night, of the precedents which he had quoted for his defence, but which turned out to be nothing at all. Not one of them

them did, or could give away the controul of Parliament. He thought the preſent adminiſtration, in general, a good one, and therefore, that in which it was moſt dangerous to introduce new practices, for theſe were always brought in in good times to be uſed in bad ones. Suppoſe a future miniſter wanted 500,000l. to bribe the Houſe, he might ſay he had ſent it to a Foreign Prince. The Money Bills and the Mutiny Bill, the power of the purſe and ſword, were the two pillars of the Conſtitution; and the miniſter had weakened one of them in a manner which called for ſome ſtrong mark of diſapprobation from the Houſe.

Mr Fox replied.

At three o'clock a diviſion took place.

For the motion 81
Againſt it 285.

M. LA FAYETTE.

16. *General Fitzpatrick* roſe to call the attention of the Houſe to the melancholy ſituation of M. de la Fayette, which has long excited the commiſeration of every friend to humanity and freedom. The motion he intended to ſubmit, he ſaid could not be conſidered as foreign to the juriſdiction of the Britiſh Parliament. It was now three years ſince he had propoſed an Addreſs praying his Majeſty to uſe his endeavours to obtain ſome alleviation of the ſufferings of this gallant Officer and his three friends, then languiſhing in a fortreſs belonging to the King of Pruſſia, and at preſent in the dungeons of his Imperial Majeſty, another ally of Great Britain. The General remarked upon the diſcuſſion that took place on this ſubject, aud entered into an able review of the conduct of M. de la Fayette. He impugned the arreſt which happened upon neutral ground (the Biſhopric of Liege), and declared, that M. de la Fayette was neither conſidered as a priſoner of war nor a priſoner of ſtate. It would not, he hoped, be contended, that La Fayette was the priſoner of an independent State, and that this country could not interfere. Should that argument be adduced, he was prepared to prove, on the authority of Mad. de la Fayette herſelf, that her huſband and his companions were not the priſoners of the Emperor of Germany. The General next appealed to the feelings of the Houſe, and repreſented the object of his motion to be the huſband of a woman, whoſe exalted virtues and heroic courage would command reſpect from the lateſt poſterity. This woman, he ſaid, had no ſooner eſcaped from the mercileſs priſons of the tyrant Roberſpierre, whence ſhe had witneſſed her mother, ſiſter, and other relatives led to the ſcaffold, than ſhe determined to fly to dungeons ſtill more mercileſs, to participate in the ſufferings of her huſband, and to adminiſter thoſe comforts which his ſituation might require. Previous to her arrival, ſhe had the good fortune to obtain an audience of the Emperor, who manifeſted the ſtrongeſt marks of ſympathy and commiſeration. He was pleaſed to grant that part of her requeſt which related to acceſs to the priſon, and conſequent confinement, but with reſpect to the liberation of her huſband, the Emperor uſed this remarkable expreſſion—"This is a complicated buſineſs, *my hands are bound!*" Theſe were grounds for warranting the aſſertion that M. La Fayette and his companions were not priſoners of the Emperor. On her arrival at the gates of Olmutz, the Governor of the fortreſs told her, that her huſband was ſubjected to all the rigours of the dungeon, and aſſured her, that if ſhe entered ſhe muſt ſubmit to ſimilar treatment. This did not ſhake her fortitude. She entered and found her huſband ghaſtly and emaciated, in rags and tatters, labouring under a pulmonary, bereft of every thing that could alleviate the horrors of impriſonment, and nearly deprived of air and the light of Heaven. This virtuous woman, this Aria, who could have intereſted the feelings of a Nero or a Claudius, could not obtain of her brutal keepers the ſervice of a female attendant. Whatever fortitude of mind ſhe might poſſeſs, the delicacy of a female frame, unable any longer to withſtand the inceſſant watchings, was obliged to yield to preſſure of fatigue. She requeſted permiſſion to go to Vienna for medical relief; after an interval of three long months the Governor communicated the Emperor's pleaſure, that if ſhe came without the walls of the priſon, ſhe was to return no more. Mark, ſaid the General, the refinement and ingenuity of the cruelty! "You have ſacrificed your health for the ſociety of your huſband, now you ſhall ſacrifice his ſociety for your health!" To this ſhe declared in reply, that ſhe too well knew her duty to her family to accept the alternative, and ſhe was deter-

termined to share the captivity with her husband, in all its details! The General described, in a most affecting manner, the situation and treatment of the captives, and remarked, that the war was professedly entered into for the preservation of religion. After commenting with much feeling on these topics, he read extracts from a correspondence with this lady, from her dungeon, and called upon the House to convince the world, that the Emperor's hands were not bound up from the exercise of humanity and justice by this country.—He then concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, stating, that the detention of M. de La Fayette and his three friends was injurious to his Majesty and the cause of his allies—and praying that his Majesty would intercede for their deliverance in such a way as he, in his wisdom, should judge proper.

Mr Sheridan, in seconding the Motion, declined enlarging upon the subject, lest he should do away the impression made upon the feelings and understandings of the House, by the gallant General who had just sat down.

Mr Pitt said, unless it could be proved that the Councils of this country had a concern in the continuance of the sufferings of M. La Fayette, and a controul over the Councils of an independent nation, no communication on the subject ought ever to pass, neither could we interfere, on any compact or principle, in the domestic affairs of other countries. He, however, finally declared that he had no share in the detention of La Fayette and his followers, and that he would chuse it to be made known to the Austrian Cabinet, that the Government of Great Britain did not participate in the desire of their imprisonment.

Mr Wilberforce proposed an amendment, which he hoped would conciliate all opinions, which was, merely to pray his Majesty to interpose his kind offices for the deliverance of M. de la Fayette.

General Fitzpatrick approved of the amendment.

Mr Fox said, that he was sorry to find an appeal, such as had been made by his Hon. Friend (General Fitzpatrick) to the best feelings of human nature, answered only by a display of sophistry and chicane. The minister had admitted the enormity of the case, but he did not dare to act on his opinion. He had intimated his doubts of the fact as stated, and they were certainly of a nature not to be judicially proved; but the recital of barbarities at Olmutz was certainly founded on that which ought to be received as admissible evidence. The letters of Mad. la Fayette, and the answer from the Cabinet of Vienna, were matters of public notoriety. But the Minister had stated, as the ground of our non-interference, that it would go to establish a general principle of interference in all cases. When it answered his purpose, general principles were to give way. Whenever the liberty of the subject was to be invaded, general principles were regarded as so many non entities; but when an effort was to be made for the liberty of a meritorious individual, then a general principle was a ground too nice to be touched upon in the smallest degree. He had further observed, that there was no precedent in point. A precedent sufficiently close was furnished, in his opinion, by the interference of France in the case of Captain Asgill. But the hands of the Emperor were "bound up." This could not be by his own laws. If it was done by any of his Allies, the voting of the present address was the only mode of saving this country from a shameful share in the transaction. The King of Prussia had transferred the jailorship of those unhappy persons to Austria. This circumstance alone was sufficient to shew that it was no domestic concern of the Emperor, and that they were, in fact, the prisoners of the Allies. M. de la Fayette was no subject of the Emperor. He was not a prisoner at war according to the law of nations, though this he understood was a point meant to be disputed. He had been offered his liberty on the condition of fighting against his country. This he refused, and for this refusal his memory would be embalmed, when that of his crowned and throned oppressors would be perished and forgotten. If the Count de Provence (Louis XVIII.) had been imprisoned in the place of Fayette, could the Allies, not claiming his release, have maintained with any consistency their war in favour of royalty? The difference in this case was only in the degree. Mr Fox said, the Address, in his opinion, was seemly and dignified. The reasons in opposition to it were absurd, and the feelings of the House must be blunted if it were not adopted.

Mr J. H. Browne declared himſelf in favour of the application; but ſaid, that, reſting on the concluding aſſurances of the Miniſter, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr Pitt deſired to be underſtood, as meaning only to ſay, that, having no participation in the buſineſs, and being without a right to interfere, what he had undertaken was ſimply that the affair ſhould be ſo underſtood by the Auſtrian Cabinet.

Mr Grey conſidered this aſſurance as inſufficient. Since Miniſters thus held back, he conſidered it both as the right and duty of that Houſe to interfere.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he was ſorry that an Hon. Friend (Mr Windham) had not been allowed to ſpeak when he offered himſelf, as there was about him a manly and *generous indiſcretion* which tore the veil off every myſtery. He had been kept back by the Miniſter, who truſted rather to his own quibble than to the argument of his Honourable Friend. The *hands* of the Emperor, and the *tongue* of the Secretary at War, were, in his opinion, bound by the ſame ſpell. The latter was the "deaf adder," who had unfortunately liſtened to the charm. He hoped, however, that the influence of the Miniſter, which enjoined ſilence to all his friends, "aroſe from ſome ſpecial neceſſity, and would not hereafter be drawn into precedent."

Mr Windham ſaid, that though he was called upon to unveil a myſtery, the ſecret had been diſcloſed by the perſon who ſo called upon him. Fayette was held up as the hero of liberty; and this was the real grounds of all the feigned appeals to their humanity which the Houſe had this night heard. But what was the ground or claim which reſted on his individual character? He had viſited England in the courſe of the American war. He went freſh from our hoſpitable ſhores to wield the ſword againſt us. But on this ground he would not reſt; he ſhould conſider him as a total ſtranger. In the courſe of the French Revolution, he was one of thoſe who had alternately riſen and fallen, and who were unconſcious of the ruin which they provoked, until it fell upon their heads. He was far from blaming the early friendſhip which had dictated and repeated this motion. He could not but think, however, that La Fayette was a fair priſoner. He had cauſed hoſtilities; but, by being no longer an enemy, he did not therefore become a friend. He was taken on neutral ground, but this neutrality was only a protection to reſidents; it had no reference to hoſtile operations, nor could it cover a General of the enemy, who, being driven from his army, was flying to ſome place unknown, and from motives not underſtood. Theſe were complicated queſtions, but they were ſuch as he ſhould be ready to debate whenever it ſhould be deemed neceſſary. He then adverted to the events of the celebrated 5th and 6th of October, the whole of the outrages and violences of which day, he attributed to the conduct of M. La Fayette. He would not ſay that the wiſh of this man was to deſtroy the King, and eſtabliſh a Republic in its ſtead; but he had no difficulty in deciding, that he was one of the chief inſtruments in rendering him a dependent and inefficient Monarch, from which proceeded all the calamities that had befallen France. Having, in the firſt inſtance, betrayed and ruined his King, and in the next place, committed treaſon againſt what he termed his lawful and only Sovereign, the People, he has rendered himſelf an object of the vengeance of both parties, and this gave an opportunity to his friends to exclaim againſt the royaliſts or republicans, juſt as it might anſwer their purpoſe. He, for his own part, could never conſent to become the advocate of a man who had contributed ſo effectually to the overthrow of the laws and conſtitution of his country, and who, if he now endured ſufferings himſelf, had been the author of the moſt infinite calamities to the human race. What his real motives were, he knew not; but certain it was, that his conduct had produced miſchiefs immenſe, and evils ſo atrocious, that he could not be led to conſider him as a fit object of humanity. As well might gentlemen attempt to appeal to the feelings of Parliament in behalf of the famous Collot d'Herbois, who had cauſed his fellow-creatures to be maſſacred by thouſands at Lyons. Mr Windham dwelt for ſome time on this topic, and enumerated the various cruelties exerciſed by Collot d'Herbois during his miſſion to that city. He could not ſeparate the caſe of M. La Fayette from that of the thouſands of human beings who had ſuffered in conſequence of his conduct, the more eſpecially as he knew, from authority which he

he could not doubt, that his behaviour even to the late unfortunate King and Queen, had been of the moſt harſh, ſavage, and unmanly nature. Her Majeſty, he had been informed by ladies who had every opportunity of being well informed upon the ſubject, in her dying moments declared that ſhe forgave every one living, except one man, and that man was M. La Fayette; had it been in her power to have ſaved from death M. Barnave, ſhe would moſt gladly have done ſo; but La Fayette ſhe could not forgive. He was at a loſs, therefore, to conceive why gentlemen ſhould attend only to the ſufferings of ſuch a man, when the recital of horrors occaſioned by him, every day filled their ears? and why they ſhould, on all occaſions, make this deteſtable war, as they were pleaſed to term it, the conſtant burden of their ſong, without ever recurring to the origin and cauſes of it? Let them look to the ſituation of the 20,000 prieſts who lingered out a miſerable exiſtence in this country, and to the caſe of the thouſands who had ſuffered at home, in conſequence of the conduct purſued by M. La Fayette, and then judge whether he was a real object of the attention of that Houſe. Even innocent females were not exempt from the laſh of the tyranny introduced and eſtabliſhed by him; the convents and other dwellings of that ſex, which claimed our protection, were violated and deſtroyed, for there was not a bit of *nun's fleſh* in his compoſition. But, independent of theſe conſiderations, there was a decorum due to other nations, which he was aſtoniſhed to find any gentleman wiſh that Houſe to break through. He knew of no proceeding more reprehenſible than an attempt to acquire the character of humanity at the expence of the feelings of others; and he hoped that the Houſe of Commons would never conſent to have it told to the ally of Great Britain, that its conduct was inhuman and impolitic, and ſhould no longer be perſiſted in. For his part, he thought it would be highly impolitic in the Emperor to releaſe M. La Fayette at the preſent time, for it was more than probable that, if ſet at liberty, he would not be ſatisfied to remain quiet, but would be the promoter of freſh revolutions and convulſions. He was decidedly averſe to any humanity being extended to him, becauſe he conſidered him as the cauſe of incalculable calamities to his country, and he thought it but juſt that he ſhould be made an example of to the world, that all men who commenced revolutions ſhould receive the puniſhment due to their crimes. Fayette was now only called to taſte the cup of miſery which he had prepared for others; and the exerciſe of his humanity towards him was, in the preſent inſtance, checked by the conſideration of the ills which he had occaſioned to mankind. The ſubject, indeed, ſhould not be conſidered as a queſtion of humanity, but of policy and expediency; and he ſaw no precedent or example to juſtify our interference, particularly in behalf of a man whoſe merit, if he poſſeſſed any, was that of having pulled down and deſtroyed the fabric of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of his country. To intereſt ourſelves, in the ſmalleſt degree, in favour of ſuch a man, would be to hold out an encouragement, and to offer premiums to the promoters and encouragers of all revolutions.

Mr Secretary Dundas complimented General Fitzpatrick for his eloquence; but was againſt both the original motion and the amendment, as matters of which this country could not take cognizance. He called it a ſtraggling piece of humanity.

Mr Jekyl ſaid a few words in favour of the motion, and then the Houſe divided,

For the amendment	50
Againſt it	132
Majority	—82.

The original motion was then put and negatived, and at half paſt twelve, the Houſe adjourned.

18. This being the day appointed for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration, which was read by the clerk, (but which we need not inſert, as it was in ſubſtance the ſame with that ſent to the Houſe of Peers, as on p. 930.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and ſaid, that notwithſtanding the great importance to this country, and to all Europe, of the meaſure he was now, in purſuance of his notice of Saturday, to offer to the conſideration of the Houſe, whether with a view to the effectual proſecution of the war, if the ſteps taken for the attainment of a juſt, ſecure, and honourable peace, ſhould be found unavailable, or with a view to the attainment, upon better grounds, of that peace, for which all were ſo anxious, he had the ſatisfaction to think, that the

grounds on which the meaſure was founded, were of ſo very plain, ſimple, and ſhort a nature, as to render it unneceſſary for him to trouble the Houſe with many words upon it; and to afford him the moſt ſanguine expectation, that there would be no difference of opinion upon the ſubject. He reminded the Houſe, that, at the time of his laying before them his eſtimate of the expences of the enſuing year, in opening the budget, he had ſtated, in the courſe of his general view of the probable amount of the ſupply, in the event of the neceſſity of carrying on the war, a ſum of three millions, by way of loan to his Imperial Majeſty, in which the advances that had been already made to that monarch were to be included. The Houſe would obſerve, that his Majeſty, in his meſſage, had not thought it neceſſary to call for aſſiſtance for the Emperor to the full extent of that ſum immediately, but had confined himſelf to ſaying, that he was engaged in concerting meaſures with his allies for putting themſelves in a ſtate to proſecute the war with vigour and effect, if the continuance of the war ſhould be inevitable; and would hold back the full demand till the diſcuſſion of that ſubject with his allies, and a farther view of the probable turn of negotiation would render it neceſſary, which ſhould be laid before the Houſe as ſoon as poſſible. But, in the mean time, he would ſuggeſt to the Houſe, that for the purpoſe of maintaining that perfect concert in the war, neceſſary to the attainment of ſuch a peace as we ought to make, the ſituation of the Emperor would call for farther advances of a temporary kind; while the granting an eventual loan, to the extent mentioned, would afford a proof, and an honourable proof, of our readineſs to ſupport our ally, and of our zeal and earneſtneſs, which would, on the one hand, enable us to negotiate with greater effect and advantage, or, on the other, give us the proſpect of proſecuting the war with leſs difficulty and danger, if we were ultimately driven to that alternative. In any ſuppoſeable ſituation, the granting of the loan was a meaſure which could not fail to be ſo congenial to the diſpoſition of the Houſe, and to the ſtrong ſentiments it had already expreſſed, that he would think it wrong to argue upon it, or to ſuppoſe that it would be diſputed. He reminded the Houſe, that, if the advances which he had made to the Emperor had not been furniſhed to him, the advantages already gained in the campaign would have been loſt; and ſaid, he was ſure they would agree with him, that in the view of keeping up the beſt concert with our allies, they ought not to diſcontinue that which could not be withheld without inconvenience. He had the ſatisfaction to think, that when thoſe advances were made laſt year, they were made under great difficulties, yet produced the moſt ſalutary effects. Thoſe difficulties were, in a great degree, removed. Fraught with ſuch advantages as had attended the mode in which miniſters had made the advances, it would be an additional inducement to the Houſe to enable them again to make further advances to a limited amount, and at ſuch ſtated periods, as they ſhould think the ſervice of our ally might require. But while, he ſaid, that the difficulties which lay in the way of a loan were much leſs than they had been before, he acknowledged that it would be too ſanguine for any one to ſay that they were wholly removed. It would, therefore, become the Houſe, in ſanctioning a remittance to the Emperor, to adopt that mode which, in more difficult times, had been found practicable; and, while they granted a ſum in the groſs, to leave it to the Executive Government to chooſe the time, as well as the quantum of parcelling it into diſtribution. Having laid this ſhort ſtatement before the Houſe, he would not detain them any longer than to ſubmit a motion to them to thank his Majeſty for his meſſage, and to give him an aſſurance of the readineſs of the Houſe to concur in his deſire. He would afterwards, on a future day, move to refer the meſſage to a committee of ſupply, in order to have voted a ſum not exceeding 500,000l. to his Majeſty, to enable him to make his Imperial Majeſty ſuch advances as might be thought neceſſary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty.

Sir W. Pulteney ſaid, he heartily concurred in the Addreſs of Thanks, and in the meaſure of a Loan to the Emperor to the amount propoſed, or more; but he differed eſſentially from the Right Hon. Gentleman in the mode in which it was to be given: this, he ſaid, was intended to white-waſh the Miniſter's conduct before in that reſpect, which he con-

conceived to have received ſevere cenſure from the Houſe, ſince ſeveral of his own friends had voted for it, a circumſtance which would mark the tranſaction with cenſure not only now, but a hundred years hence. Thus circumſtanced, the Right Hon. Gentleman had brought down this Meſſage to the Houſe, to continue the practice, and had put into it words more ſtrongly in his favour than the deciſion of the Houſe the other night. He cenſured very highly the conduct of the Bank, in preſuming to preſcribe to the Miniſters, as they had done, when they ſaid a Loan could not be made to the Emperor; and ſaid, that Miniſters were very culpable in making the opinion of any body of men, however reſpectable, the rule for the conduct of Parliament. He was convinced, that the Loan might with ſafety have been made, and that thoſe advantages were very cenſurable—all upon no better authority than the Bank of England, which, he could not admit to be authority for King, Lords, and Commons.—Of the Bank, he found that they had altered their mode entirely, for he knew a man who was in the cuſtom of diſcounting 150,000l. and now could not get 10,000l. diſcounted. Would the Houſe ſubmit to private whiſpers, coming from a corner, being made the rule of their conduct? With regard to the Emperor, he thought, we ſhould take care what ideas he might have of Peace.—The Houſe ſhould call to mind, that the doubt whether we were ſteady in our views to War induced him to make the ſeparate Peace at Utrecht, and our parſimonious mode of furniſhing his Imperial Majeſty now might poſſibly drive him to the ſame expedient. The Honourable conduct of the Emperor called for the gratitude of this country, and he thought we ſhould evince it, by giving even more than he aſked. Was this then a time to ſend ſuch paltry ſums to our Ally?—He was ſhocked to think of it—500,000l. was, in his opinion, very inadequate: he therefore moved to leave out of the Addreſs all the words after "take into conſideration."

Mr Robert Thornton ſaid, that, the Hon. Baronet had alluded to what had fallen from him on a former night, with reſpect to the Bank. The Bank had oppoſed the remittance of money from this Kingdom, becauſe the twenty-four Gentlemen, who were in the direction of it, conceived that ſuch a meaſure was not, at the time at which it was propoſed, well ſuited to the pecuniary circumſtances of the country.

Mr Fox thought it was a matter of conſiderable difficulty, when Miniſters had ſent eight hundred thouſand pounds to the Emperor during the ſitting of Parliament, and without its conſent, how to word an Addreſs which ſhould enable his Majeſty to lay out five hundred thouſand pounds more for the ſame purpoſe. He would ſuppoſe that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented, authoriſing the expenditure of five hundred thouſand pounds, or, of three millions, for he thought the ſum indifferent. The Houſe was not only ignorant of the manner in which it was to go, but it was very likely that, at the moment in which this Meſſage was ſent down, the money might have been iſſued. It was not uncommon with Miniſters to aſk power to do that which they had done previouſly to the application. But whether this was or was not the caſe, he ſhould object to the Motion, for he thought it ſerved the purpoſe of continuing to delude the public with an idea, that the Houſe attended to the expenditure of public money, and the mode of its appropriation. Mr Fox thought that a Subſidy was better than a Loan upon precarious ſecurity. In the caſe of a Loan, the Houſe gave a power to Miniſters; but in that of a Subſidy, the Houſe itſelf would ſee immediately what was to be paid. In a Loan, Miniſters would be empowered to judge of the ſecurity on which the money was advanced; and he thought if there was any queſtion which ſhould not be truſted to them, it was that. He concluded by obſerving, that the meaſure had for its object the deluſion, that what had been done ſhould not be again done.

Mr Grey agreed with his Hon. Friend in thinking that a Subſidy was to be preferred to a Loan, not only with a view to the ſecurity which it held out to the public, but alſo with a view to the ſubſcribers. The Hon. Gentleman had in his Budget ſpoken of good faith, as a quality neceſſarily accompanying valour; he had, therefore, ſet down the ſum advanced by him to the Emperor, as likely to be repaid in the courſe of the preſent year, and as forming part of the reſources for it. But how could the Houſe look with confidence for the re-

repayment of that money which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had advanced, when the ſolemn and formal obligations, which the Emperor had contracted at the time the former Loans had been advanced him by the Britiſh Parliament, were unattended to, in compariſon with which the former ſum muſt appear of light importance? He had aſked, as it was his duty to do, ſuſpecting that the money raiſed by the Vote of Credit had been miſapplied to paſt ſervices, for an account. The Hon. Gentleman then produced one, in which the payments were ſaid to be made to the paymaſter of the army; but it now appeared to the Houſe that the fourteen millions had been paid for the ſervice of the army of the Prince of Conde. Thus the firſt account was contradicted, and was to be conſidered as fraudulent; and he called on the Houſe to declare whether they would not only ſuffer the public money to be expended without their concurrence, but would alſo ſubmit to be preſented with a fraudulent account?

Mr Sheridan roſe for the purpoſe only of aſking two queſtions—one a queſtion of fact, and the other a queſtion of opinion, and to which he wiſhed the Right Hon. Gentleman to give an anſwer. The firſt was, whether the whole ſum due for intereſt on the Imperial Loan had been tranſmitted and paid? Whether the whole was not due except what had been retained from the Loan? And the next was a matter of opinion—Whether did the Right Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſe, that, when the Loan was completed, there was likely to be a greater degree of punctuality obſerved, on the part of the Emperor, than what had hitherto been?

The Gallery was cleared, but no diviſion, as we underſtand, took place.

20 *Mr Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

The queſtion being put for agreeing with the Committee in the report,

Mr Grey ſaid, he ſhould move an Amendment, in order that it might appear upon the journals of the Houſe. It certainly could not be conſidered as immaterial to know how the Emperor had fulfilled his laſt engagement, before we entered into a new one with him. It now appears that the remittances for the diſcharge of the capital, to which the Emperor was ſolemnly bound, had not been complied with. From the treaty, it appeared that thoſe payments ought to have commenced, and have been carried on, with the intereſt, from the 1ſt of May 1794. How far that had been done was material to conſider, before we made a New Loan, both in regard to the individual and the public. There was another point connected with this queſtion, upon which he wiſhed to aſk the Hon. Gentleman a queſtion. The money for the Prince of Conde had been for ſervices in the year 1795. As the ſame Army had continued acting, he wiſhed to know whether the Hon. Gentleman had made proviſion for the year 1796? and whether the Houſe was to hear any thing of that matter? He concluded, by moving as an Amendment, "as ſoon as the Emperor had fulfilled his preſent engagements, or ſhewn ſatisfactory reaſons why he had failed."

Mr Pitt ſaid, he ſhould ſay nothing to the Amendment, but merely anſwer the Hon. Gentleman's queſtion. He believed there was a further ſum of 80 or 100,000l. advanced for the ſervice of the Prince of Conde, which would be included in the Army Extraordinaries, when the whole came forward after the receſs. In fact, a large part of what had been paid was for the ſervice of the year 1796.

21. *The Hon. J. Elliot* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue election and return for the Borough of Southwark*. The report ſtated, "That George Woodford Thelluſſon, Eſq; was *not* duly elected, and ought not to have been returned: that George Tierney, Eſq; *was* duly elected, and *ought* to have been returned: that the petition of Mr Tierney was not frivolous or vexatious; and that the oppoſition of Mr Thelluſſon was not frivolous and vexatious." The report was received.

Mr Elliot then moved, that the Clerk of the Crown do attend at the bar to-morrow, to amend the return, and that the name of George Tierney, Eſq; be ſubſtituted for George Woodford Thelluſſon, Eſq. Agreed to.

23. In a committee of ſupply Mr Pitt pro-

* The merits of this conteſted election had occupied the attention of the houſe for the greateſt part of ſeveral days; the election is ſaid to have coſt Mr Thelluſſon upwards of 20,000l. Sterling.

poſed

posed, that the sums of 600,cool. should be granted to the planters and merchants of Grenada and St Vincent's; also one million fifty-four thousand pounds for refunding the like sum advanced by the Bank of England for the public service; and also 177,cool. for the pay and cloathing of the militia. These motions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to morrow.

Mr Dundas, expressing a hope that a we should never part with the Cape of Good Hope, but hold it for ever, observed, that in consequence of the navigation laws it was requisite a bill should pass to enable his Majesty to make certain regulations respecting that colony, for it was the wish of the Government of this country, that it should not be held in the monopolising manner of the Dutch, who compelled other countries in their traffic with it to numerous imposts and inconveniencies—but be open to the trade of all nations, and in its imposts equally impartial to all. He moved a bill accordingly.

The House being then formed into a committee, *Mr Dundas* again rose to state the annual accounts of the revenues and expenditures of the East India Company. He read from papers, the accounts of the receipts and charges (cast up in rupees and pagodas,) at the different settlements; and then cambined them with the property of the Company at home and afloat, in one view—the result of which was, that there was a large surplus of revenue, and the Company's affairs this year were better as to debts and assets 1,240,490l.

Much of the prosperity of our territories in India, and particularly in Bengal, he attributed to the wise and benevolent system which had been established in that province by a Noble Lord (Marquis Cornwallis), and the good effects of which were daily observed in the growing happiness and the encreasing wealth of that country. There, security was now affixed to property, the people were happy in the enjoyment of what they possessed, and the population increased from the temptation which increased prosperity held out to people to leave other countries, and to settle in that. From an increase of population an increase of revenue followed of course, because there was a greater demand for every article of consumption in the country. He then remarked, that this year near 400,cool. had been expended, agreeable to the just and humane laws of Parliament, in relieving those officers of the Company who had long laboured under age, sickness, and infirmity; that the expence of our conquests of Ceylon, Batavia, &c. had been defrayed by the Company; and that though from the vigilance of our navy none of the East India ships had been captured, yet on account of the war, the expences of freight had increased one million; but, notwithstanding these heavy deductions, he still hoped the million to be appropriated to the nation would be found forthcoming. Mr Dundas finally observed, that the trade of the Company had last year increased four millions, and as it was not probable they should long have a rival in that quarter of the globe, it was not likely their trade would soon be diminished. Their present capital allowed them by Parliament to traffic with, would therefore be inadequate, and it must be enlarged. The right hon. gentleman then made several motions founded on his statement.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dec. 19. *The Lord Chancellor* quitted the woolsack, and presented a message from his Majesty, which was read by the clerk, and appeared to be substantially the same with that delivered last Saturday to the House of Commons.—Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, and their Lordships to be summoned on the occasion.

20. The order for taking his Majesty's most gracious message into consideration being read by the clerk,

Lord Grenville rose for the purpose of moving an address to his Majesty on the occasion. He prefaced it with a short but apposite speech, in which he observed, that his Majesty's communication to their Lordships was of that tenor as to preclude the possibility of a difference of opinion in regard to it. He therefore deemed it an injustice to the good sense and feelings of the House, to enter into any detail respecting its contents; but would content himself with stating generally, that it was obviously the best policy, when engaged in a contest with France, to avail ourselves of the assistance of some powerful continental ally—and none more clearly came under this description than Austria—and such assistance was never more necessary, perhaps so necessary, than at the present crisis;

criſis. He was aware it was the wiſh of every man in the kingdom to terminate the preſent conteſt by a ſafe and honourable peace, and to that end his Majeſty had wiſely ſet a negociation on foot. However, it was a ſelf-evident principle of policy, that the beſt mode of treating was with arms in our hands, and ſo to evince to the enemy, that we were ready for a vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities, in caſe they refuſe to accede to ſecure and honourable terms of peace. With this view it was neceſſary to ſtrengthen our alliance with the Emperor, and to enable him to act with vigour againſt the enemy, in caſe of the alternative he had alluded to. He then moved an addreſs.

The Duke of Bedford ſaid, his wiſh was not to oppoſe the addreſs in the preſent inſtance, as he deemed it proper, to a certain degree, to ſtrengthen the hands of our ally the Emperor on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent. Such a meaſure, he acknowledged, may tend to a ſpeedy termination of the war, and on that ground *ſome* aſſiſtance ought to be given. However, he wiſhed to have it underſtood, that, by his vote of this night, he did not pledge himſelf to approve of pecuniary aſſiſtance to the Emperor to *any amount*, nor granted in *any mode* that miniſters might wiſh to afford it. On the contrary, he deemed the late conduct of miniſters, in this reſpect, to be highly reprehenſible. This opinion was not confined to himſelf. It was the ſentiment of the public in general, that miniſters, in ſending money to the Emperor in the manner they lately had done, without the conſent of Parliament, were highly culpable.

Lord Grenville replied. After a ſhort explanatory converſation,

The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion on the addreſs, which was agreed to—*nem. diſſ.*

22. His Majeſty's Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion to the Loan Bill, and ſeveral others.

26. *Lord Grenville* informed their Lordſhips, that he had a Meſſage from his Majeſty to their Lordſhips.

The Lord Chancellor read it; in ſubſtance as follows:—

That it was with the greateſt concern his Majeſty acquainted the Houſe, his endeavours to procure a Peace were abruptly broken off by the French Government; and his intentions fruſtrated, on a baſis as inadmiſſible as it was unjuſt; and that his Ambaſſador was required to depart Paris within forty-eight hours.

His Majeſty had ordered all the memorials and other Papers, which had paſſed on this ſubject between the French Government and his Ambaſſador, with the final reſult, to be laid before their Lordſhips, that the ſincerity of his intentions to obtain Peace, might be made manifeſt to the world; and to prove that his Majeſty's object was the honour and dignity of this country, and the general ſecurity of Europe—the conduct of the French Government, on this occaſion, was contrary to the ſyſtem of pretended exiſting treaties.

In this ſituation his Majeſty had the conſolation to reflect, that the continuation of the war was owing to the exorbitant views of the enemy; and he looked forward with anxiety to the concluſion of this unhappy conteſt, and to that hour when the enemy ſhould liſten to terms of reaſonable accommodation. He truſted, under the protection of Divine Providence, on the firmneſs of his Parliament, the valour of his army and navy, the great zeal of his people, and the reſources of the nation, for carrying on the moſt vigorous meaſures.

Lord Grenville then roſe, and informed their Lordſhips that he had very few words at preſent to trouble them with, he ſhould therefore merely move that his Majeſty's Meſſage be taken into conſideration on the 5th of Jan. The correſpondence he promiſed ſhould be laid on the table to morrow, and printed copies be laid upon the table the day following.—Adjourned.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in London, from December 8. 1795, to December 13. 1796.

Chriſtened,		Buried,	
Males	9648	Males	9882
Females	9178	Females	9406
In all	18,826	In all	19,288

Whereof have died

Under 2 years	6772	60 and 70	1115
Between 2 and 5	2840	70 and 80	891
5 and 10	900	80 and 90	357
10 and 20	621	90 and 100	55
20 and 30	1211	A 100	1
30 and 40	1537	A 102	1
40 and 50	1657	A 104	1
50 and 60	1328		

Decreaſed in the Burials this year 1891.

INDEX

TO VOLUME LVIII.; OR, VOL. III. OF A NEW SERIES OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

N. B. *An Account of the Weather, Prices of Provisions, and Agricultural Report, with Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c. will be found at the end of every Number.*

PART I. *Essays, Biography, and Anecdotes, Agricultural Improvements, and New Inventions.*

Abbe Sieyes, account of 156
Advice, on the inefficacy of 318
Acts passed during the last session of parliament 622
Agriculture—Newly invented churn 36. On inclosures 109. Obstacles to husbandry 187. Culture of potatoes 188. Grafting trees 247. Watering of meadows 249. Survey of the central Highlands 325. Management of Highland estates 375. Of Mid-Lothian 465. Swedish turnip 544. Use of Lime 545. 825. Benefits from sheep 548. On salt as a manure 614. Rye-grass, new species of 617. Feeding of milk cows 652. Management of wood-lands 684. Cure of water in sheep 686. On the utility of large farms 700
Aleppo, coffee-house scene at 10
Anglo-Saxons, customs and diversions of the 30
Anecdotes—82. 699. 747. Of French characters connected with the revolution 509. 589. 656. 727. Of Voltaire 655. Of Sir H. Pallifer 580. Of David Hume 798. Of Lord North 798
Arts fine, present state of 388
— in England, comparative state of in 1763, 753
Atmosphere, experiments to determine the moisture absorbed from 181
Bank of Genoa, account of 552
Barometer, new theory of the rise and fall of 2
Bartholomew Fair, a literary imitation 541
Beattie, Mr James, character of 581
Birds, particulars in history of 549. 597
Brazilian Stone in Weir's museum, on the flexibility of 659
Bridge of cast iron over the Wear 724
Books, thoughts on 530
Buchanan George, life of 147
Butter, receipt for sweetening spoiled 74
Buffon, anecdotes of the Count de 586
Campbell, Dr, memoirs of 437
Canal locks, patent for 796
Cape of Good Hope, discovery of 103
Carrots, to extract spirits from 292
Causes Physical, influence of, on the moral faculty 737
Ceylon, description of the island of 39
Cheese, method of making Parmasan 49
Ditto Stilton 74
Chambers, Sir William, life of 224
Character national, reflections on 385
Characters and oddities, remarks on 18
— of some writers during the reign of Queen Anne 20
— literary, remarks on 21
— of the Scotch 29
Churn, description of a newly invented 34
Cinnamon tree, account of 101
Cleanliness, remarks on 660
Climate, on the influence of 893
Coffins, a patent for 724
Collectors of rarities 665
Coins, remarks on 184. 239. 552
Commissioner to the General Assembly, an anecdote 220
Contentment, advantages of 735
Copenhagen, new account of 379
Corns, effectual cure for 796
Dancing as an imitative art, from Dr Smith 600
Deaths of eminent persons in 1796, list of 796
Dedications, remarks on 311
Domestic life, the luxury of 663
Duelling, letters on 169
Dutch, character of the 384
— remarks on the neatness, &c. of 659
Dwarfs, observations on 606
— Jeffery Hudson 654
Eggs, method of making hens lay in winter 2
Elizabeth Queen, sketches of 6. 885
Engraving, account of the art of, by Sir R. Strange 532
Epitaph on A. Duncan, D. D. 410

Etymological obſervations 899
Europe, on the primæval form of 533
Faſhionable life, by Dr Currie 542
Farms, on the utility of large 700
Female inſtitution, a ſingular one 754
Fordyce James, D. D. account of 797
Flame, on the electricity of 471
French Revolution, obſervations on by Mr Gibbon 754
Fruit trees, method of improving 364
Giants, remarks on 606
Gibbon's account of the plan of his hiſtory 535
— character by himſelf 752
Germany, anecdote of the preſent Emperor of 9
Globe, on the ſtructure of the 240
Grafting trees, obſervations on 247
Great Britain, extent and cultivation of 70
Gypſies of Naples 386
Heart, Deluſions of, a tale 13
Health and ſickneſs, obſervations on 812
Henry V. of Shakeſpeare, obſervations on the character of 461
Henry, Dr, account of 293
Highlanders, characteriſtic traits of the Scots 459
Highland dreſs, hiſtory of, by Sir John Sinclair 671
Hindoos, hiſtory, religion, and manners of 674
Hiſtory of the Jews in England 740. 822
Hiſtory of Don Pedro King of Portugal and his conſort 173
Hudſon the dwarfi, account of 654
Huſbandry, obſtacles to 187
Idler's account of himſelf 454
Incloſures, obſervations on 109
Innoculation, on the advantages of 660. 752. 824
Jews in England, hiſtory of 740. 822
King's Skinner's bill, anno 1625. 806
Ladies, Turkiſh account of 17
— Welſh, account of 17
Lancaſhire, ſtatiſtical account of 34
Letters, original—Sir J. Leſley, to Sir Tho. Riddle 36. By Lord Bacon 99. M. Rolland, to Robeſpierre 166. Mr Burke, to a Noble Lord 197. Waller, to Oliver Cromwell's daughter 389. Dr Hawkeſworth, to a young lady 451. Of Shakeſpeare 885. Of Dr Robertſon and Dr Birch 901
Life of a man of genius 96
Literary hiſtory of the preſent period 171. 235
Louis the 16th, character of 296
Literature of Scotland, in the 16th century 401
Lime as a manure, on the uſe of 545. 825
Mæcenas, ſketch of the life of 10
Magnetic needle, new diſcovery regarding the variation of 508
Machines to ſhorten labour, obſervations on the utility of 602
Macartney, Lord, ſketch of the life of 653
Manners of mankind, obſerv. on 457
Matrimonial differences 896
M'Pherſon, James life of 221. 365
Milton, anecdotes of 154
Mind pleaſure of, well cultivated 463
Money, value of in laſt century 700
Monuments of Dr Johnſon and Mr Howard, inſcriptions on 436
Naples, account of the Lazeroni of 386
Naval ſignals, origin and uſe of 807
Nerves, humurous account of the 178
Obſervations on the character, &c. of Queen Elizabeth 885
Paper, method of making Indian 146
Paſigraphy, new invention of 292
Peterſburgh, new deſcription of 195
Poetry, on Didactic 193
— on the ancient Scottiſh 734
Portugueſe, cuſtoms and manners of 24. 106. Poetry of 890
Potatoes, on the culture of 188
Rainy day, pleaſures of the cloſet upon 667
Receipts—For making hens lay in winter 2. For making Parmeſan cheeſe 49. For ſweetening butter 74. For Stilton cheeſe 74. For taking ſpots out of clothes, &c. 146. For cleaning the teeth 220. To deſtroy the Black Clock 489.
Reſpiration, effects of 310
Rheumatiſm, receipt for the cure of 580
Rome, viſited by Mr Gibbon 679
Royal Society of London, account of 840
Rolland, M. portrait of 338
Ruſſia, preſent ſtate of ſociety in 745
— ſtate of 230. 298
Salt as a manure 614
Scotland, introduction to, and Topographical account of 42. Of Mid Lothian 112. 242. 329. Of Eaſt Lothian 369. Of Berwickſhire 440. Of Roxburghſhire 513. Of Selkirkſhire 618. Of Peeblesſhire 619. Of Linlithgowſhire 686. Of Lanarkſhire 729. 801. 860. 908
Scotch, national character of 29
Scriptures, hiſtorical account of the different verſions of 522
School, on the education of &c. from Gibbon 678
Sentiments of the ſoul, mental affections, pity, &c. 89. 190
Sheep, cure of water in 686
— on the benefits of 548

Shakeſ

Shakespeare, newly discovered MS. of 100. 258. Detected 885
Smith, Adam, account of the life of 3. 75
Smollet, Tobias, sketch of the life of 725
Snailes, two females supported by 364
Spain, poetry of 890
Stars, Herschell's account of the fixed 519. 591
Style of Swift and Addison, observations on 681
Sun, Herschell's account of the composition of the 519. 591
Sugar, history of 303
Synonymous terms, utility of defining 37. 92
Switzerland, observations on a tour in 679
Tales—Delusions of the Heart 13. 84. Decayed Merchant and his Daughter 176. 255. 367. Bird Catcher and Canary 251. The Good Friar of Augsburg 305. The Lost Emperor 308. Love and Joy, an allegory 394. The Sport of Fortune 395. Origin of Organs, &c. 538. Affecting Story of Mr Hall 681. Albert and Emma 748. 817. 875. History of a Full-bottom'd Wig 814
Taste, influence of rarity and expence on 98
Thirlage, history of 110
Tippoo Sultan, account of the army of 611
Trade of Great Britain, observations on 336
Travelling, Mr Gibbon's observations on 679
Travellers, observations on 747
Varieties of the animal and vegetable creation 320
Vizier, anecdote of a Scotch 302
Voltaire's creed, remarks on 447
Vortigern, account of 259
Water, method of preparing sulphureous 74
Watering of meadows, observations on 249
War as conducive to happiness, thoughts on 315
Weather, disadvantages of fine 810
World, observations on our intercourse with the 32
Yest, new invented composition for 508
Young, Arthur, account of 80.

PART II. *Historical Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and State Papers.*

The Reader will find a variety of Miscellaneous Articles under each of the following divisions, which could not be put into an Index.

AMERICA.

Cause of the misunderstanding on the Frontiers 131. Standard of the French Republic presented in Congress 213. Resolutions of the House of Representatives 350. Dreadful fire at Charlestown 573. French squadron appear of Newfoundland 719. Fire at Quebec 719.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Plague there 60. British Minister leaves that court 60.

EDINBURGH.

Remarkable rainbow appeared 67. Count D'Artois and suit land at Leith 68. Election of the Dean of Faculty 68. Goldsmith's hall burnt 69. Barracks in Great Britain 140. Privateers infest the coasts 141. Riots at Dumfries 216. State of the British Navy 286. Fiars for crop 1795 287. General Assembly 358 427. Dutch Frigate runs into Greenock 426. Duel between Major Crichton and Mr Bennet 426. Two Catabaw Indians arrive 427. Peers elected 503. Trial of M'Kay for a riot on the King's birth day 504. Edinburgh races 506. Extract of Governor Hunter's letter from New South Wales 574. Resolution to augment the corps of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers 647. Monument erected to Provost Drummond 648. List of graduates in medecine at Edinburgh 648. Thomson, the poet's, anniversary celebrated at Dryburgh Abbey 720. Magistrates of Edinburgh chosen 721. James Buchanan, the Lanark carrier, murdered 721. Kirkaldy passage boat lost 789. Statement of the proportions of men to be raised by the different counties, &c. 790. Office bearers of Grand Lodge elected 862. Overture respecting Chapels of Ease 862
Appeals 141. 217. 286. 358. 574. 722. 789. 863. Abstract of 575
Trials before the High Court of Justiciary 141. 217. 574. 863
Circuits 358. 428. 505. 722.

FRANCE.

Resolutions of the Council of Five Hundred, Dec. 1795, 57. Council of Elders swear *hatred to royalty* 128. Resolutions relative to assignats 129. Anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. 129. Proceedings of the Directory 212. National

tional domains 279. Proclamation relative to mandats 280. Charette taken 280. Extent of the French territory 286. Proceedings of the Council of Five Hundred 348. Situation of Paris 421. Letters from their generals, and conditions of an armiſtice with the Court of Naples 502. Armiſtice with the Pope 502. Proceedings of the Directory 645, 719.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Under this head alſo will be found various letters of intelligence reſpecting the capture of ſhips, &c.

From the Weſt Indies 60. 214. 351. 354. 422. 423. 490. 567. 643. 859.

From the Eaſt Indies 62. 282. 565. 858.

From Sir Sidney Smith 213.

From Sir John Borlaſe Warren 282. 353. 644.

From Sir Edward Pellew 352. 424.

From Admiral Duncan 422.

From Col. Graham and Lieut. Col. Craufurd 496. 571. 632. 716. 776. 782. 854.

From Capt. Anſtruther 710. 779.

From Mr Wyndham at Florence 566.

From Gen. Craig, and Admiral Elphingſton at the Cape of Good Hope 784.

GERMANY.

Situation of the armies on the Rhine 58. Armiſtice for two months agreed on 59. 65. State of affairs 212. Preſentation of the Princeſs of France at court 281. Letters ſent to the French on breaking up the armiſtice 421. Operations on the Rhine 572. 718. 859. FOR various other particulars reſpecting the operations of the armies, *ſee Letters* from Colonels Graham and Craufurd, and Captain Anſtruther, under the head of *London Gazettes*.

HOLLAND.

A National Convention agreed upon 59. Meets with oppoſition in ſome provinces 129. 130. Population of Holland 131. Public affairs 212. Convention formed 281. Diſturbances at Amſterdam 423.

EAST INDIES.

For the important ſucceſſes of our arms in the Eaſt, ſee London Gazettes.

WEST INDIES.

State of Barbadoes 60. Jamaica 65. 131. Maroon war 213. General intelligence 645. See alſo London Gazettes.

IRELAND.

Remarkable affray at Armagh 67. Trials for high treaſon 137. Opening of the Parliament 139. Channel trade 210. Fiſheries 278. Court Marſhal on Col. Shaw 357. Trials for treaſon 647. New parliament opened 720. Proclamation by Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant 788. French Fleet appears off Bantry Bay 861.

ITALY.

Defeat of the Auſtrians 58. Succeſſes of the French 281. Louis XVIII. ordered to quit Verona 349. Progreſs of the French 349. 420. Articles of ſuſpenſion of arms with the Duke of Parma 421. Operations of the armies 572. 718. Corſica retaken by the French 787. See alſo London Gazettes.

LONDON.

Amethyſt frigate loſt 65. Duel betwixt Major Sweetman and Capt. Watſon 66. Princeſs of Wales delivered of her firſt child 66. Birth-day dreſſes 67. Powder mills at Hounſlow blown up 67. 133. 573. 787. Trial of Stone for high treaſon 132. Admiral Chriſtian's fleet diſperſed by a ſevere ſtorm 135. Their Majeſties aſſaulted 136. A lunatic gets into the Queen's apartments 137. Caſe of Mrs Phipoe 137. Of Mr Haſtings 215. Mutineers on board the Defiance executed 215. Charges exhibited againſt Colonel Cawthorne 284. Ditto againſt Admiral Cornwallis 284. And ſentence 285. Terms of the new loan 356. Trial of Mr Reeves for a libel 356. Poll for the city of Weſtminſter 425. Capture of the Triton Eaſt Indiaman 425. Reconciliation between the Prince and Princeſs of Wales 426. Duel between Lord Valencia and H. Gawler, Eſq; 503. Duel in Hyde Park 573. Aſpect of affairs 645. Dreadful fire at Liverpool 646. Amphion frigate blew up at Plymouth 646. Lord Malmeſbury ſets out for Paris 719. His reception by the populace 719. Progreſs of the negotiation 760. 833. 867. Capture of the Dutch fleet at the Cape of Good Hope 784. Eaſt India Company reſolve to increaſe their capital 787. Terms of the new loan 788. Subſcriptions for 860. Letter to the Admirals and Captains of Lord Howe's fleet, accompanying a medal from his Majeſty 861. Bill of mortality, &c. 830.

Houſe of Commons.

Congratulatory Addreſs on the birth of a Princeſs 125. Waſte lands 125. Supply, extraordinaries for 1796. Labourers wages bill 126. Motion for peace 127. Slave Trade 208. High price of corn 209. Game laws 273.

State

State of the nation 275. Slave trade bill loſt 276. Maroon war 277. Slave trade 344. Dog tax bill 345. Ways and Means 345. Proceedings regarding Colonel Cawthorne 411. He is expelled the Houſe 412. Mr Grey moves for an impeachment of his Majeſty's Miniſters 412. State of the nation 413. His Majeſty's ſpeech at diſſolving the parliament 418. Liſt of new members choſen 484. His Majeſty opens the new Parliament 705. Debate on the addreſs 707. Propoſal for new levies of men 772. Army eſtimates 774. Navy and Exchequer bills 774. Cavalry bill 845. The Budget 846. New taxes 847. Ways and Means 851. King's meſſage, of a rupture with Spain 917. 925. Mr Fox moves for a cenſure of the Miniſter 917. Motion regarding M. La Fayette 922. State of affairs in India 929.

Houſe of Lords.

Addreſſes on the birth of a Princeſs 129. Vote of Credit bill 211. Mr Burke's penſion 278. Legacy tax 347. National expenditure 415. Finances 417. Parliament diſſolved 418. New Parliament opened 606. Proceedings 776. Debate on the King's meſſage 929. Debate on meſſage of the breaking off the negotiation with France 930.

POLAND.

The King ſigns his renunciation of the throne 60.

RUSSIA.

Capture of the fortreſs of Derbent on the Caſpian Sea 501. Death of her Imperial Majeſty, &c. 860.

SPAIN.

The Spaniards diſmantle their ſhips of war 281. Declare war againſt Britain 719.

SWEDEN.

Miſunderſtanding with the Empreſs of Ruſſia 213.

SWITZERLAND.

Exchange of the Princeſs Royal of France for the French Deputies 59.

STATE PAPERS.

Note tranſmitted to M. Barthelemi, by Mr Wickham 272. Note tranſmitted to Mr Wickham by M. Barthelemi 272. Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia 563. Diſpatches to the Ruſſian charge d'Affairs at Madrid, Dec. 1795 756. Anſwer by the Spaniſh Miniſter 757. Subſtance of the treaty between France and Spain 758. Decree of the Court of Spain againſt Great Britain 759. Memorial of Lord Malmeſbury, and correſpondence with Delacroix, regarding a peace 760. 770. 833. 867. 910. Addreſs of General Waſhington on reſigning the office of President of the United States 828. Tranſlation of Lord Malmeſbury's credentials 910. Declaration of his Britannic Majeſty on the failure of the negotiation for peace 910. Anſwer of the Court of Great Britain to the Spaniſh declaration of war 913.

PART III. *Books Reviewed.*

Agriculture, letters and papers on 49
Antient metaphyſics, by Lord Monboddo 265
Apology for the Bible, by the Biſhop of Landaff 472
Bromley's hiſtory of the fine arts 200
Brown's elements of medicine 117
Burke's letters 764
Camilla, or a picture of Youth 691
Chiſholm on the yellow fever 120
Cordiner's remarkable ruins, &c. in North Britain 763
Dalloway's inquiry into the ſcience of heraldry 45
Dirom on the corn laws 628
Fawcet's art of war 48
Gibbon's miſcellaneous works 476
Hearne's journey from Hudſon's Bay 554
Hill, Dr, of St Andrew's, ſermons 698
Hiſtory of Poland 50
— of Great Britain, by Dr Henry 401
— of the trial of W. Haſtings, Eſq; 477
Hutton's mathematical and philoſophical dictionary 839
Imlay's topographical deſcription of North America 557
Inſtitutes of Hindoo law 838
Letters for literary ladies 906
Louſiad, by P. Pindar 47
M'Knight's Tranſlation of the Apoſtolic epiſtles 51
Morgan's Finances of Great Britain 119
Origin of duty and right in man conſidered 558
Owen's travels in Europe 904
Philoſophical diſſertions on the Egyptians and Chineſe, by M. de Pauw 474
Proſperity of Great Britain compared with France 478
Prieſtley's obſervations on the increaſe of infidelity 559

Reply,

Reply, &c. relative to the high price of grain 203
Rolland's appeal to poſterity 262
Sketch of the war with Tippoo Sultaun 405
Thoughts on the high prices of proviſions 699
Travels through Naples 762
Treatiſe on the police of the metropolis 697
Wakefield's Letter in anſwer to Paine on the Engliſh funds, &c. 836
Wallace's proſpects from hill in Fife 624
Whim, a comedy, by Lady Wallace 261
Winterbotham's account of China 339
Wooltoncraft's reſidence in Sweden 627

Part IV. *Poetry.*

Addreſs to jurymen by P. Pindar 124
Alonzo and the fair Imogin 702
An effuſion, in the manner of Spencer 630
Attachment to home 481
Caller herrin 55
Caſtles in the air 845
Contented mind 270
Dr A. to Dr E. *Quid bellicoſus* 482
Epilogue to Speculation, a comedy 55
— to the Way to get Married 206
— to Vortigern 342
Epitaph on Dr Johnſon 207
Epigram 908
Hair dreſſer's petition to Mr Pitt 770
Hawking, a ballad by P. Pindar 56
Influence of local attachment on vulgar minds 704
Inſcription on a buſt of Addiſon 124
Invocation 124
Joan of Arc, quotations from 343
Ode for the new year 54
— on winter 57
— on a college feaſt day 123
— to Cynthia, by Dr Walcot 207
— on the death of Dr Kippis 270
— for his Majeſty's birth day 409
— to night 562
Old Oliver or the dying ſhepherd, by P. Pindar 207
Old maid 409
On friendſhip 770
Otium Divos, burleſqued 271
Pains of memory 703
Pilgrim 270
Prayer of Q. Elizabeth 57
Prologue to Vortigern 342
Prologue to the Way to get Married 206
Pro patria mori 703
La Liberta, from Dr Burney's memoirs of Metaſtaſio 907
Laſs of Fair Won, from the German 482
Labor ipſe voluptas, paraphraſed 771
Lawyers out-iet 771
Leonora's viſion from Burger 561
Ledyard's praiſe of women 770
Lines addreſſed to a young lady 562
Lines written by Sir R. Hill 630
Shepherds ſong to May 344
Sigh, by Mr Coleridge 342
Sonnet, Queen Mary taking her leave of France 271
Song, in the Lock and Key 207
Sonnet to the evening ſtar 409
— invitation to a friend 482
— by Sir B. Boothby 561
— to Suſan, by Mr Norgate 703
— to my Love 843
Spring, by Miſs Seward 342
Thirty-eight, by C. Smith 36
The Wiſh 123
The Zodiac 123
Tranſlation of *De conſol. philoſophiæ* 410
The menagerie of the gods 630
The magpie, a Tale 631
The tempeſt by Metaſtaſio 843
The modern tippling philoſophers 844
Verſes written in an inn 562

Part V. *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, and Sequeſtrations.*

MARRIAGES.

Acland 360
Adam 432
Adams 649
Aitken 288
Alexandrina Pris 791
Allan 576
Allardice 791
Anderſon 143
Andover 505
Armit 143
Aſhley 864
Bailey 432
Balderſton 218
Balfour 505
Ballantine 567
Barclay 431. 791
Barnet 360
Barnett 143
Bartlet 505
Beatſon 864
Begbie 505
Bell 218. 864
Bentham 791
Binny 864
Biſhop 360
Biſhop of St David's 360
Black 218
Bootle 288
Boyd 70. 864
Bower 71
Bowles 288
Brandling 288
Bridges 360
Briſcoe 567
Brodie 432
Brown 864
Buchannan 70. 505
Buchan 71
Burn 143
Burns 432.
Caldwell 432
Callander 791
Cameron 791
Campbell 218. 432. 567. 649. 791
Carnegie 567
Carnegie 288
Carr 567. 794
Chalmers 567
Chriſtie 288
Clark 567
Cochran 791
Cockburn 567
Coke 505
Colhoun 649
Colt 70
Congreve 70
Connell 791
Cooke 505
Cornielle 432

Coutts 143
Cradock 70
Craig 70
Cuthill 432
Dalrymple 143
Davidſon 218. 791
Douglas 149. 360
Dunbar 432
Duncombe 70
Dundas 505. 567
Dunlop 649
Edington 143
Edmonſtone 791
Elliot 567
Erſkine 649. 791
Falconar 70
Fairie 432
Farie 143
Farquhar 218. 567
Feild 792
Fergusſon 649
Ferrier 791
Forbes 649
Fordyce 791
Forreſter 431. 791
Forſyth 218
Finnan 143
Fiſher 143
Fraſer 864
Freeland 288
French 432
Fullarton 288
Fyers 649
Gage 791
Gamon 505
Gatward 70
Gordon 71. 143. 431. 432. 505. 567
Gilmour 218
Grant 218. 367
Graham 432. 791
Gregory 791
Guildford 143
Haddington 143
Haliburton 864
Hammond 649
Hamilton 218. 288. 505. 567
Hardy 218. 360
Hart 432
Harvey 288
Hawthorn 288
Hay 567
Henderſon 360. 432
Hepburn 567
Holroyd 791
Hornby 567
Hoſier 505
Houſton 70
Hunter 70. 432
Hutchiſon 791
Jackſon 864
Jamieſon 288. 432. 567
Jay 791
Jekyll 567
Johnſton 505. 791
Ironſide 567
Irvine 864
Keate 432
Keith 791
Kennedy 70. 218
Kefterman 791
King 143
Kinloch 649
Lambe 288
Leighton 431
Lockhart 70
Liddel 360
Lifton 143
Livingſtone 218. 791
Loughnan 505
Lumſden 649
Lyell 791
M'Aulay 567
M'Bain 864
M'Call 567
M'Caul 432. 791
M'Dermait 288
M'Dowall 288
M'Kay 70
M'Kenzie 218. 360. 432
M'Laughlan 432
M'Leod 791. 864
M'Lean 70. 432
M'Nair 143
M'Queen 143. 567
Maitland 71
Marchant 143
Markham 360
Mathie 649
Meik 791
Menzies 791
Moncrieff 432
Monro 70. 791
Montgomery 143
Morriſon 567
Moyſe 864
Miller 143
Milne 70. 567
Mitchell 791
Munro 70
Murray 218
Napier 288
Newbigging 791
Newcomen 649
Noble 864
Oliphant 218
Orr 218
Oughterlony 360
Paterſon 70. 218
Penn 360
Pierſon 360
Porcheſter 360
Preſton 288
Pye 70
Ramſay 567
Rankine 864
Rattray 864
Redfearn 864
Reid 567
Renny 864
Richardſon 143
Robertſon 432. 567. 864
Rolland 791
Roſe 70
Roſs 567
Rudyard 567
Saul 70
Saunders 567
Scarth 791
Scott 143
Seton 791
Shairp 791
Shortreid 143
Simaſon 360
Smith 649. 791. 864
Somerſet 505
Spalding 567
Spaw 791
Spencer 864
Spital 505
Stanhope 288
Stanley 567. 791
Steele 864
Stephan 218
Stirling 218
Storie 567
Stewart 70. 432. 567. 791
Sweden, King of 791
Swinton 567
Sword 791
Sykes 143
Talbot 505
Taylor 288. 432. 567. 792
Temple 360
Terrot 70
Thomſon 70. 649
Thornton 143
Trollop 567
Turnbul 432
Turner 71. 649
Twedell 70
Tweedie 649
Ure 432
Vandam 432
Vaughan 791
Vietch 505
Ward 70
Wadman 143
Wallis 567
Warrand 432
Watſon 649
Webſter 791
Wilkie 70
White 288
Wilkinſon 864
Wilſon 288
Wright 432
Young 791. 864

BIRTHS.

Abbat 360
Allardyce 360
Anderſon 792
Bulgonie 360
Ballamyle 218
Blandford 432
Breadalbane 792
Brown 432
Browning 792
Bruce 218
Buchannan 143
Burnet 218
Cameron 143. 549
Campbell 649. 864
Carliſle 71
Carnegie 71. 505
Caſſillis 360
Catheart 289. 649
Charteris 505
Chriſtie 567. 864.
Clavering 649
Cochran 289
Cunningham 649
Dalgliesh 143
Dalkeith 567
Dewar 649
Dirom 649
Douglas 288. 649
Doune 143
Drummond 505
Duff 143
Dundas 505
Elliot 218. 792
Fairnie 71
Filmer 432
Forbes 288
Fraſer 71. 505
Fullarton 864
Gibſon 143
Glaſſell 432
Gordon 864
Grant 360
Gray 792
Haig 864
Hainſworth 360
Hale 505
Hall 567
Hamilton 567
Hay 864
Hope 432. 649. 864
Johnſtone 143. 567
Kinnear 71
Langhorne 432
Lawrenſon 649
Leinſter 360
Leſlie 505
Leigh 792
Lindeſay 567
Lockhart 432
M'Donald 360
M'Dowall 792
M'Kenzie 143. 288. 432
M'Lean 289. 649
Mackie 792
Marjoribanks 71
Mitchell 792
Moile 649
Monteath 649
Muir 567
Munro 864
Nicholſon 864
Norton 505
Ogilvie 71
Oſwald 792
Pringle 505
Ramſay 71. 864
Reoch 360
Riddell 71
Robertſon 71
Roſs 864
Roy 864
Ruſſel 360. 505
Scott 143. 567. 649
Sinclair 432
Sitwell 649
Smith 432
Souter 218
Spiers 71
Stewart 576. 792
Stirling 289
Stothart 432

Taylor 218
Titchfield 567
Tulloch 505
Turner 505
Tweeddale 649
Wales Prs 71
Watſon 649
Wemyſs 360
Young 567

DEATHS.

Abernethie 144
Addiſon 793
Aldborough 289
Alexander 794
Allan 577
Anderſon 72. 144. 218. 361. 794
Anſtruther 290. 650
Aitchiſon 865
Aitkin 433
Aiton 144
Arbuthnott 577
Armſtrong 865
Auchincloſs 72
Auſtin 362
Baillie 360. 362. 577. 794
Balfour 71. 865
Ballenden 793
Ballingall 361
Balmain 793
Bannerman 793
Barton 71
Bearcroft 794
Beattie 289
Beckford 578
Beil 433. 577
Benyon 578
Beresford 71
Bickerſteth 577
Black 506. 866
Blackhall 361
Blackſtock 144
Blair 505. 793
Bonnar 433
Bootle 289
Boſwell 361. 865
Bowie 144
Boyd 289
Briggs 650
Briſbane 792
Broome 432
Brown 865
Bruce 506. 577
Buchan 432
Buchanan 361. 506
Buiſt 865
Buller 865
Burnet 865
Burns 506. 650
Butler 577
Caldwell 290. 792
Calling 865
Cameron 218
Campbell 218. 360. 361. 577. 578. 792
Cantly 793
Carnegie 301. 792
Carterer 506
Cavendiſh 865
Chalmer 650
Chamber 865
Chambers 218
Chapman 577
Charteris 361
Chriſtie 289. 567
Clarkſon 144
Cliddſdale 360
Cochran 362
Collins 792
Collow 218
Compton 289
Congalton 289
Conyngham 432. 650
Corbet 506
Cornewall 567
Coward 71
Craig 865
Craigie 578
Cranſtoun 792. 865
Crawford 360. 794
Craufurd 506. 792. 865
Crichton 72
Crillon, Duc de 567
Dalgarno 577
Dalgleiſh 72
Dalrymple 577. 792. 865
Darbey 577
Daſhwood 793
Davidſon 144. 865
Denholm 144
Denmark, Queen of 794
Denniſtoun 144
Dewar 289
Dodd 143
Doig 577
Donaldſon 578
Dorham 218
Douglas 72. 143. 290. 361. 794
Dick 144. 794
Dingwall 506
Drummond 577. 864. 865
Duncan 650
Dunckerly 71
Dundas 289
Duff 433. 506. 794
Dunlop 577
Durham 362
Durno 71
Euſon 362
Edgar 865
Edie 578
Edmond 218
Edmonſtone 361. 506
Eglintoun 793
Eld 360
Elem 218
Elliot 143. 361. 793
Ellis 143
Elphinſtone 650
Erſkine 362
Ewart 72
Fairholm 433
Fall 865
Falkland 432
Farquharſon 143
Ferguſſon 360. 361. 650
Fitzpatrick 71
Fleming 865
Foggo 792
Forbes 71. 72. 289. 361. 578. 650
Ford 792
Fordyce 793
Forteſque 794
Fraſer 361. 433
Fuller 865
Gardner 361
Geary 144
Gellatly 865
Gibſon 143
Gillies 290
Gilleſpie 360
Glencairn 793
Gordon 71. 72. 144. 289. 432. 433. 577. 792. 793. 865
Govan 794
Græme 143
Graham 360. 865
Grant 144. 433. 793
Gray 144. 432. 506
Grinlay 144. 362
Haig 289
Haldane 577
Hall 794
Halliburton 762
Hamilton 72. 144. 289. 361. 506
Handyſide 865
Harris 361. 577
Hart 432
Harvey 144
Hay 71. 289. 506. 865
Henderſon 578
Hepburn 865
Hobkirk 143
Home 361
Hood 432
Hopkins 793
Horton 432
Hotchkis 71
Hotham 143
Houſton 144
Howard 506
Howe 792. 865
Hoyden 793
Huddleſton 433
Hughes 361
Hunt 71. 577
Hunter 72. 289
Jameſon 72
Innes 865
Johnſtone, 143. 218. 361. 578
Irvine 361
Irving 71
Keighly 792
Keith 72
Kelly 71. 218
Kemp 289
Kenmore 71
Kerr 143. 361
Kinnier 794
Kirkpatrick 433
Knox 793
Laforey 433
Landale 506
Lawſon 865
Legard 650
Lewis 650
Lichtenſtein 71
Lindſay 577. 794
Liſton 143
Lloyd 577
Lockhart 143. 361
Lovat 362
Lyell 578
Lyle 72
Lyon 792
Lucas 361
Lumſden 361
Macaliſter 71
M'Clellan 793
M'Connochie 289
M'Culloch 433
M'Daniel 289
M'Dougal 433
M'Innes 361
M'Iver 143. 506
M'Kenzie 71. 144. 289. 650. 792. 794
M'Killop 794
M'Laren 792
M'Laurin 865
M'Lean 71. 505
M'Millian 865
M'Nab 432
M'Neil 143. 650
M'Pherſon 144. 577
M'Rae 289
M'Tavish 792
Maitland 361
Malcolm 792
Manningham 71
Marjoribanks 794
Marſhall 361. 865
Martin 362
Maſon 143. 650
Mather 506
Maxwell 289. 290. 506. 577. 793.
Medina 792
Melville 290
Menzies 72
Millar 360. 794. 794. 864
Milligan 144
Mills 289
Milne 433
Minchin 290
Mitchell 289. 793
Moir 432
Molle 433
Monro 289
Montague 361
Monteath 794
Moodie 578
More 794
Morris 218. 792
Moſſman 792
Mouat 432
Moubray 792
Moyſten 577
Mucros 433
Muir 290. 362
Murchiſon 362
Murray 72. 289. 650. 865
Napier 864
Nicolſon 432
Ochiltree 506
Ogilvie 361. 505. 506. 577. 865
Ormond 71
Orrock 577. 794
Palliſer 289
Palmer 361
Pardoe 361
Paterſon 433. 794
Patiſon 433
Paton 289. 290.

Phillips 71
Picket 865
Pigot 577
Pinkerton 433
Pirnie 865
Pivett 577
Plenderleath 290
Ponton 360
Pott 361
Poultorazky 71
Pringle 433
Ramſay 289. 794. 865
Ranaldſon 433
Rattenhouſe 650
Rattray 433
Ratrie 290
Raynalle 218
Reid 793. 864
Richardſon 72
Richmond 793
Riddell 506
Roberts 650
Robertſon 72. 144. 289. 290. 567. 793. 865
Robinſon 71
Rochead 865
Roebuck 792
Roſe 289
Roſs 144. 865
Rouet 794
Ruſſel 361
Ruſſia, Empreſs of 865
Rutherford 143. 506
Sand 143
Sands 218
Scot 71. 362. 433. 506. 865
Scudamore 506
Scrymgeour 289
Seabury 505
Semple 362
Seton 289
Shand 865
Shairp 864
Sharp 794
Shaw 143
Sheriff 433
Sinclair 72. 143. 218. 432. 793
Sinnoch 577
Skene 793
Small 289. 506
Smith 289. 362
Smollet 72. 360
Somerville 144. 289. 361. 865
Southwell 144
Spens 433
Spittal 72
Stanton 650
Stark 793
Stairs 866
Steven 865
Stevens 72
Stewart 71. 143. 144. 289. 433. 577. 792. 793. 865
Stirling 432. 650
Storace 289
Story 865
Spens 433
Strathallan 506
Strickland 71
Stronach 144. 865
Stuart 218. 289. 290. 578. 793
St Clair 792
Suſſex, C. 433
Syme 865
Symmers 144
Taite 432
Taylor 506. 650
Thomſon 71. 362
Threlkeld 792
Thynne 794
Tod 290. 577
Tollemache 289
Trapaud 865
Traquair 577
Trotter 792
Tweedie 361. 578
Turner 290. 361. 793
Vaughan 71. 577
Veitch 361
Urquhart 433
Walden 71
Walker 505
Wardrobe 218
Watſon 361. 792
Weaver 360
Welderen 360
White 506. 794
Wight 361
Wightman 577
Wildman 70
Wilkie 865
Wilkinſon 71
Williamſon 72. 793. 865
Wilſon 792
Wincheſter 289
Windreſs 650
Wizzall 567
Wood 72. 793
Wright 289
Wyllie 218
Yates 361
Young 433

PREFERMENTS.

Adam 362
Advocate, Ld 72
Allardice 362
Amherſt 650
Auckland 866
Balfour 794
Ballantine 794
Bannatyne 794
Baronets 434
Barons 433
Bell 72
Bellingham 290
Bridport 290
Brodie 866
Brown 72
Buccleugh 144. 290
Burnet 290
Bute 144
Campbell 434
Carhampton 794
Carnegie 290
Chatham 650
Chriſtian 144
Cooper 362
Cornwallis 290
Cranſton 362
Cruden 144. 290
Cullen 578
Cuyler 72
Dalrymple 290
Denny 794
Douglas 362
Dundas 290
Dunlop 290
Elliot 866
Farquhar 144. 362
Faucitt 650
Fechney 794
Ferrier 578
Fraſer 144. 290
Freer 290
Gardiner 434
Gilchriſt 794
Gordon 290. 794
Grace 290
Green 866
Greenfield 290. 362
Hawkeſbury 433
Hay 650
Home 866
Hood 290. 433
Howe 290
Innes 144. 290
Jackſon 650
Jopp 290
Kenyon 650
Kinnoul 362. 578
Langſton 650
Ledingham 794
Leven 362
Liſton 290
Lockhart 434
M'Conochie 144
M'Dowall 290. 794
M'Dougall 72
M'Vicar 578
Maitland 794
Methven 144
Millar 290
Milne 578
Mitchell 290
Moire 72
Moodie 362
More 794
Morgan 794
Morriſon 794
Moyſe 434
Muirhead 144
Mulgrave 650
Murray 434
Muſgrave 650
Newark 578
Nugent 794
Pellew 290
Phillips 362
Pierrepont 578
Pownall 362
Preſcott 866
Rainsford 794
Riddock 794
Robertſon 144
Roxburgh 866
Sibbald 578
Simcoe 866
Sloper 434
Smith 578
Staig 794
Staines 650
Steel 290
Stewart 72
Strutt 650
Thornton 290
Tod 290
Townſon 362
Townſhend 578
Trigge 72
Vanneck 578
Warden 794
Watſon 290. 650
Williams 578

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alexander 218
Ballingall 218
Bauld 72
Biſſet 506
Campbell 218
Carmichael 72
Ewing 290
Fraſer 218
Gilbert 144
Grant 72
Jamie & Co. 290
M'Aulay 434
M'Lean 434
Moffat 362
Nixon 144
Paterſon 506
Phin 290
Sinclair & Williamſon 290
Stedman 290

END OF VOL. LVIII.

PUBLICATION NO: 4241

REEL NO: 17

TITLE: EDINBURGH MAGAZINE AND LITERARY MISCELLANY

(Formerly SCOTS MAGAZINE, 1797-1799)

VOLUME: 59-61 DATE: 1797-1799

University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan

4 E

Edinburgh magazine and literary miscellany. Edinburgh. 1-97, January 1739-June 1826// 1-65, January 1739-December 1803 as Scots magazine; 66-79, January 1804-July 1817 as Scots magazine and Edinburgh literary miscellany. 80-97, August 1817-June 1826 also as new series volumes 1-18.

Issued monthly.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR THE YEAR MDCCXCVII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LIX.

OR VOLUME FOURTH OF A NEW SERIES.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY ALEX. CHAPMAN AND COMPANY.

FOR JAMES WATSON AND COMPANY, NO 40. SOUTH BRIDGE.

MDCCXCVII.